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DAILY JOURNAL

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THE NEWS.

The rebel ram Webb, of which so much has been said, ran out of the mouth of Red river on the 23d, and passing all our gunboats made her escape down the Mississippi. She was fired upon by the Manhattan, but was not injured. At Tunica Bend she met the steamer Saratoga, which she attempted to run down, but without success. When last heard from—on the morning of the 25th—she was fifty miles above New Orleans, bowling along without attempting any injury to our river craft. It was reported that Jeff Davis was on board, and that he was making for Havana or Mexico.

Gen. Washburne's order declaring that all confederate soldiers found in his district after the 25th of April would be considered felons and treated as such, was having a salutary effect on guerrillas in the vicinity of Memphis, many of whom had come in and surrendered.

Admiral Porter has been detached from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him.

General Grant will return to Washington, as the war is considered as virtually closed by the surrender of Johnston, and no great difficulty is anticipated in disarming the remainder of the insurgents.

The Navy Department has information that the rebel ram Stonewall left Teneriffe on the 2d, and sailed toward the West Indies.

The Government is establishing military posts in the disloyal counties of Maryland. The troops are to live by foraging on the country, giving receipts in all cases, so that those proving themselves loyal may be reimbursed.

The proposed reduction of the military establishment will discharge a large number of clerks from the various departments.

A report from Bagdad states that Cortinas had captured Matamoras, with slight casualties on either side. Mejia was at Bagdad expecting an attack. Cortinas has about three thousand men.

The New York Herald says that the following organizations are included in the surrender of Johnston: The military division of the West, Gen. Houston, commanding; the army of Tennessee, army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg, army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Gen. Hardee, Georgia militia, Gen. Howell Cobb. The portion of the army of East Mississippi not surrendered is that of Dick Taylor's, which formed part of Johnston's command, but as Davis is probably making his way through that district, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis got beyond the Mississippi. The sixty-six officers surrendered by Johnston rank as follows: Generals 3, Major Generals 20, Brigadiers 38.

It is now estimated that the number who perished by the terrible Sultana disaster is about fifteen hundred. Seven hundred and eighty-six were rescued, but many of them are in the Memphis hospitals badly scalded. The investigation ordered by General Washburne is progressing.

Dr. Sharpe, of St. Louis, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond.

A Washington letter says that it is expected that Mr. Seward will remain in the Cabinet, but in case of his retirement, Mr. Sumner or Charles Francis Adams will succeed him.

Advices from Little Rock state that an officer of Kirby Smith's staff, with a flag of truce, had been at that place for some days. The flag of truce sent to General Fagan had been detained by high water.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap on Thursday and were paroled.

Among the prisoners captured at Selma, Alabama, were 150 officers. Forrest, Adams, Dick Taylor, Roddy, Armstrong and others escaped. Forrest is reported wounded in the arm.

Cahawba, so long used by the Confederates as a prison pen, has fallen into our hands. About 700 Union prisoners were rescued.

The Solemnities of the Day.

A vast multitude of the sorrow-stricken people of Indiana will assemble in this city to-day, to pay a tribute of respect to the remains of the martyred President. No such occasion has ever before called our people together, and we trust that a gracious Providence will forever spare us from a repetition of the sad scenes of this hour.

The city is draped in mourning, but the depths of the public sorrow are but faintly portrayed by the outward insignia of grief.

But a little more than four years ago, Abraham Lincoln passed through this city on his way to Washington, to assume the duties of the first office of the Nation. The mutterings of the storm that has since swept over the land, had aroused painful apprehensions in the minds of all who loved the Union, and prized the blessings of peace. The citizens of our State greeted him with words of cheer, and gave him assurance of their support in the arduous trials before him, hoping that the madness of the Southern conspirators might be stayed, and that by a firm and just administration of the Government, the threatened danger of civil war and the disruption of the Nation might be averted. Those hopes were dispelled, but not through the fault of Abraham Lincoln.

War was made upon the loyal portion of the Republic, and Mr. Lincoln was compelled to oppose force to force. The result of this attempt of traitors to destroy our Government, is now a matter of history, and has ended in making the name of Abraham Lincoln immortal. The Nation rejoices over a Union restored and a rebellion destroyed; but he whose faithfulness, courage and ability, have largely contributed to produce these results, has been slain by the hand of an assassin, and to-day his mortal remains will repose for a few hours in our midst, before being borne to their final resting place in a sister State, from which he was called to control the destinies of the country, in the most perilous period of its existence. His work has been well done; his fame is secure, and a grateful people are paying such honors to his memory as only those receive who are esteemed the best and noblest of mankind.

Keep Force Enough.

With the surrender of Johnston, the rebellion is virtually ended. Still there will be considerable bodies of armed men to negotiate with, and bands of marauders and guerrillas to quell or exterminate. This being so, we hope that we will not prematurely diminish our forces or relax in our pursuing energies. If the mass of our soldiers are disbanded, and scatter back to their homes on the policy that a few can overcome a few, we fear that treason will again, to a destructive extent, gather head; and we will waste double the amount of time and means, and life, than if, with an overwhelming army, we compelled the disloyal fragments to the alternative of surrender, exile or destruction.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, from our inexperience in military affairs, from a misunderstanding of our own needs, and from our ignorance of the earnestness of our enemies, we attempted with insufficient forces to accomplish a terrible and gigantic task. Though we had more men at command, and, in every way, larger resources, we did not sufficiently draw upon ourselves. The consequence was that on many fields where victory might have been decisive in our favor, the result was either doubtful, or upon the side of our enemies. Where we might have had double the number of our foe, we were more than once woefully in the minority.

The successes of the last year have come, not because for the first time we were fully aroused to wrath—not because we were inspired by an influx of courage—not because of an increase of military experience; but, for the reason that we made free use of our fighting population. Again and again we called upon the people to rally to the rescue—again and again they came. But when men could or would not decide for themselves, the Government without delicacy or hesitancy decided for them. Disciplined multitudes have accomplished what a disciplined few could not.

As one, we speak our mind in this matter, not from a knowledge that our forces will now, for economy's sake, be depleted; but from the fear that a relatively small number of troops will be thought sufficient to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. Our hope is, and it is probably the intention of the powers that be, that a large army should move with the tramp of fate into Alabama and Mississippi, and crush the remaining insurgents into surrender, or sweep them into the gulf, or into the Father of Waters—that another formidable force should pour down into Texas, and purify all the trans-Mississippi region of traitors. We have learned that quick and overwhelming work is the most merciful as well as the most just. A lingering death to the Confederacy would be cruel to the South, and unjust to the North. If we allow a few predatory bands to exist among us, just as English gentlemen spare foxes, for the pleasure and excitement of hunting them down, we can reap nothing else but sorrow for our own folly. Let us have sharp, rapid and thorough work while we are at it, then the disbanding of our armies, and the return of our soldiers to the avocations of peace, will be permanent, as well as pleasurable.

Grant as a Negotiator.

The rebel General Johnston is reported to have tried his powers of diplomacy upon General Grant, in behalf of Jefferson Davis and other leading conspirators who would not be protected by stipulations in favor of the military force which Johnston proposed to surrender. This effort of the rebel commander was natural and magnanimous on his part toward the fallen chiefs whom his arms could no longer protect, but General Grant informed him in decisive terms that they could not be included in the negotiation. Davis and his fellow criminals were then left to their fate, and Johnston surrendered his army, which he saw was powerless to give further aid to the insurrection, or even to preserve its own existence in case of an attack by the Union forces.

Grant has been famous for the terseness of his negotiations with rebel commanders, although always courteous and magnanimous. When Buckner begged for terms for his beaten army at Fort Donaldson, more favorable than the situation warranted, General Grant stated the terms he would give, and notified Buckner that in case of their non-acceptance he proposed to move at once upon the enemy's works. The result was an immediate surrender.

At Vicksburg a brief interview with Pemberton was followed by the surrender of an army of 30,000 men and the fortress of the Mississippi. The capitulation of Lee, and the correspondence connected with it are fresh in the public mind. As a victor he has never imposed cruel or degrading conditions upon a defeated enemy, nor permitted himself to be moved from the terms his judgment determined him to exact. He has exhibited the highest evidences of greatness in the field and the council, and is to-day, the central figure of the famous military chieftains of the world.

Opening and Closing Thefts.

The saying "there is honor among thieves," is far from holding good in all cases. The light-fingered element of character is disintegrating rather than compacting in its nature. A brotherhood of rascality may hold together, to a certain extent, for the purposes of aggrandizement and protection, but beyond this, that which makes them steal will make them betray. If men will feloniously, or by robber force take from others, they will, with the first opportunity, play the thief and the bandit among themselves.

Without beating the bush for illustrations, we have a marked one at hand. The rebellion was ushered in by the gigantic theft of Floyd. It was a necessary inaugural ceremony to secession. Granny Buchanan allowed the villainy without protest, and the North were stunned by the stupendousness of the crime. The South applauded the robbery as a daring and virtuous act, and rewarded the embezzler with a high military office. His betrayal of our trust was, in their opinion, loyalty to the Confederacy. But that which made Floyd steal from the United States treasury, was the same trait of character which caused him to leave Buckner to hold the bag at Fort Donelson.

His own people soon learned him by experience; and, for the last three years, his name has hardly been mentioned in the South. He has been stricken from their list of heroes. But, if any of the original seceders are to be considered great, Floyd must be restored to his old place in their hearts; since, President, Cabinet and all are making their grand finale as thieves. Theft was the introductory act of the rebellion, and theft is its closing circumstance. The men who planned, and encouraged the robbing of our Treasury, are the men who are carrying out their principles by robbing their own people.

If the telegraphic report be true, that the retiring Confederates did not molest the Farmers' Bank at Richmond, our statement is not invalidated. Either, the hasty advance of the Federals, cut short the plundering of Jeff. Davis & Co.; or, they were not able to break open the vault, or they suffered this bandful to remain unmolested, so as to blind the public as to their real bandit performances. Should gold have been left by mistake in the Farmers' Bank, the right honorable thieves, when they rest their wearied limbs on the other side of the Mexican border, will apologise to each other, and to the world for this oversight; just as the old toper begged pardon of the bystanders, for accidentally drinking a glass of water.

The rebellion is dead, and while its horrid carcass is stretched out before us, friend and foe must be impressed with the fact that it was born in theft, and that it died in robbery. To change the figure—Floyd's grand treasury haul was the pedestal, while the extortion, plundering and flight of Jeff Davis is the cap-stone of treason. No man could have devised a more appropriate ending for this needless and wicked undertaking. The leaders have thus manifested their true character to those whom they misled, and have left their names upon their pages of history as thieves and robbers, instead of heroes and revolutionists. They have taken away the faintest tinting of sublimity from their character, and have deprived themselves of all sympathy and extenuation by the superlative meanness of this their closing act.

The State Rights Theory as Defined by General Lee.

A correspondent of the New York Herald reports a conversation held with General Lee since his surrender, on the political results of the failure of the rebellion. Lee trusts the rebellion as an armed contest in behalf of State Rights, meaning, of course, the right to secede from the Union at pleasure.

He says that "when the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession."

Well, she is surrendering her armies about as fast as it can be done, and her return to the Union will follow as a natural consequence.

We have in the language of Lee, the true meaning of the State Rights dogma. It has never been anything but a revolutionary and disorganizing doctrine, and at war with national strength and existence. Its attempted enforcement has cost the South enough to satisfy it with the first experiment, and we shall not be troubled with another war to prove that the paramount allegiance of the citizen is due to the Nation and not to the State.

We commend the frank statement of General Lee as to what is meant by the cant phrase of "State Rights," to those Northern men who have claimed that Democracy and State Rights are one and the same.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

THE RECENT ASSASSINATIONS.

Still Further Developments.

DETAILS OF BOOTH'S DEATH.

LATEST FROM ARKANSAS

Adjournment of the Legislature.

THE CAPTURES AT SELMA.

Honors to the Dead President.

&c., &c., &c.

HONORS TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Special Dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLEVELAND, April 29, 12:03 A. M.

The continued rain of the past day and the sadness of the occasion gave everything the aspect of great gloom. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the weather a large concourse of citizens in addition to the military escort and city authorities accompanied the sacred remains to the depot.

Major General Hooker and staff are among the mourners now on the train.

COLUMBIA, O., April 1:07, A. M.—A large gathering about bonfires. Men stood bareheaded as the train passed.

At Berea and Olmstead were like groups.

WELLINGTON, O., 2 A. M.—The people from the surrounding country and village assembled at the depot with anxious looks and wonder, as if the death of the great and good man, Abraham Lincoln were a dream.

GREENWICH, OHIO, April 29.—The rain is pouring down in torrents, yet there is a large bonfire blazing, around which are grouped some two hundred people who stand uncovered.

SHELBY, OHIO, April 29, 3:39 A. M.—A large crowd assembled, with lighted lamps. They walked around the President's car, and vainly wished for one sight of the remains. At Grafton and Lagrange were groups of mourners in waiting.

NEW LONDON, OHIO, April 29, 2:50 A. M.—Those evidences of sorrow, elsewhere so prevalent, here a counterpart. The assemblage here light lamps, and look sad and thoughtful.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, April 29, 1:7 A. M.—Demonstrations of sadness here as elsewhere, greeted us. A large concourse of citizens, with lighted lamps, stood on the platform, eagerly waiting and watching the movements of the cortege.

GALION, OHIO, April 28, 4:20 A. M.—The villagers and country people assembled in large numbers at the depot, and with quiet and reverend air, looked at the mourning train.

CARDINGTON, O.—5:20 A. M.—Here are about three thousand mourners assembled—all the men stand ing uncovered.

On learning in which car lay the remains, the people flocked about it with reverential [illegible] cod, and in the center, on white muslin, was this inscription: "He sleeps in the blessing of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break."

ASHLEY, O.—5:43 A. M.—Groups of people are clustered about the depot and the green that surrounds it. The men are all uncovered, and the women look in deep sympathy as we speed onward.

LEWIS CENTRE, O.—6:31 A. M.—A large concourse of people, who gave every evidence of respect for the dead. The depot is tastefully decorated.

Eden, Berlin and Orange, paid their respects to the great dead.

WESTERVILLE, O.—6:50 A. M.—Lines of thoughtful people crowd up to the depot platform—the men with uncovered heads—as the funeral train approaches. Of the mourners, many are farmers, who have come with their families to reverence the dead.

COLUMBUS, April 29—7:30 A. M.—The funeral cortege has just arrived under the special guidance of E. S. Flint, Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. In justice to C. C. Gale, our courteous conductor, to George Westfall, engineer, and Peter Hughes, fireman, I must say the steam engine Nashville, which bore us safely over the road, was the most tastefully decked engine I have ever seen. Festoons of evergreens and roses, braids of black muslin, and roses of velvet were tastily arranged to suit the eye of harmony. In the center, under the large revolving lamp, was a beautiful steel plate portrait of President Lincoln. The Nashville was brightened and polished, and everything about her had an air of solemn splendor.

RECEIVING THE REMAINS.

The remains of the martyred deceased were received at the Depot by a vast and orderly assemblage. The special escort on the part of the city formed in their proper place, and after the remains were taken from the car and placed in the catafalque the procession formed in line and conveyed the body to the State House, where it lies in state while in this city.

All military and civic organizations took part in the funeral rites.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

The 88th Ohio, 16th United States Infantry, and detachments of the army and volunteer associations and all others who, having seen service in the armies of the Republic, and deemed it an honor to participate in the solemn ceremonies of this day, constituted the military escort, in addition to the special military escort from Washington.

THE CIVIC PROCESSION.

The grandest and most important civic procession we have yet seen is now formed. The clergy of the city and state, city and State officials, Judges of the various courts of the State, Odd Fellows, Masons and Druids, Fenian Brothers, mechanics, benevolent and other associations. The colored Masons and Odd Fellows are out in large numbers, and appear conspicuous from the solemn and unusual decorum they present.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This organization looks splendid, and have their engines beautifully draped in mourning, and shrouded in evergreens.

One or two carriages are filled with ladies, dressed in black, who are chanting hymns in praise of the dead martyr. Their sweet, sad voices, full of electric sympathy, have caused tears to fill many an eye unused to weeping.

I have to day seen the strongest and most sturdy men weep like little children. May I be permitted to say that the touching sights are enough to make the heart of stone weep. Oh! its grand sublimity! grand and godlike to see a great people thus bowing down and worshipping the great dead—one of the great dead from their own hearthstones. As we progress with the setting sun, it seems that the heart of the people grows sadder, and that they become more deeply impressed with the horrible calamity that has befallen them in the loss of our beloved ruler. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that every moment brings us nearer and nearer to that home where we shall deposit the holy ashes from mortal sight forevermore.

LYING IN STATE.

The remains will lie in state at the State House from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. to-day. The Mayor and Common Council of this city, the Mayor and Council of Cincinnati, and the chief heads in official stations will first be permitted to view the remains, when the public will be admitted.

THE CATAFALQUE.

This beautiful piece of work, upon which the coffin rests, is wreathed with flowers and other gentle emblems. Vases of flowers group about the dais, and the dais itself, with the varied and mournful drapery of the hall, presents a sight in which nature and art are most promiscuously entwined in honor to the dead.

While the procession is moving the bells toll out their mournful sounds. Appropriate music floats out upon the air, reaching the heart with its softening, soothing influence, while the stern peals of the minute guns, with warlike sounds, make strong contrasts.

The people universally wear mourning badges of some kind to indicate that their hearts are turned to him whose heart was ever turned toward them.

Private and public residences are heavily draped, many of them containing inscriptions to the dead so simple that they speak columns of history in their sentiments.

The State House is decorated in a most becoming manner. On a large, white banner, over the entrance, is conspicuously printed the inscription—"With Malice to No One—With Charity to All." Over the arch to the main entrance is a sign of grief expression—"Ohio Mourns Indeed."

Wherever one goes or looks, there are the living testimonies to the moral and Christian worth of Abraham Lincoln, the murdered President of the American Republic.

A beautiful day, after the storm and gloom of the past twenty-four hours. The sun shines out warm and brightly, and the air grows more fragrant, just as the sorrow and gloom of our bereavement will yet be changed to Christian joys, when we contemplate the rich treasures we have inherited through the assassination and martyrdom of the real emancipator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Assassination—More Developments—Rebel Robberies—Booth's Death.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington special says:

The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward has developed a well laid and deliberately matured plan of assassination and infamous rascality, incendiarism and arson unparalleled in the annals of crime.

Many respected and unsuspected parties [illegible] go the evidence complete to show that it was not the freak of a madman nor an individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion and relied upon by them in the hour of their most desperate need as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

The Times' special says the paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

Officers and members of former wealthy families who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their living.

The Tribune's Washington special says:

Edwin Booth has arrived here for the purpose, it is stated, of procuring the body of his brother. His desire cannot be granted as the grave of the assassin will never be known.

The surgeons who held the autopsy on Booth assert that he must have endured untold anguish of body as well as of mind, from the nature of the fracture of his leg, the small bone having cut its way through the flesh. Mortification of the leg also commenced. It was the opinion of the Surgeon General that he could not have lived many days longer.

Booth's Death—The Assassin of Seward.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington special says the post mortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but, striking the spinal column, produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being as firm and consciousness as complete up to the moment of dissolution.

Nearly all the parties implicated are now in custody. Paine, Seward's assassin, is a brother of the St. Albans raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring, two of whom were with Gen. Walker in Nicaragua.

Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Reception of the News of Lincoln's Death—Adjournment of the Legislature—Military Matters.

CAIRO, April 29.—W. D. Snow, United States Senator from Arkansas, one of the survivors of the Sultana, arrived here this morning en route for Washington.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Little Rock on the morning of the 17th. The Legislature, after passing appropriate resolutions, adjourned. A large mass meeting was held and appropriate addresses made, and condemnatory resolutions adopted.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned sine die on the 22d.

A flag of truce, in charge of an officer of Kirby Smith's staff, has been several days at Little Rock. The flag of truce sent by General Reynolds to General Fagan, with the same terms granted to Lee, has been detained by high water, and was not returned till the 25th.

Johnston's Surrender—The Stonewall at Teneriffe—Jeff. Davis and His Fellow Fugitives—The Captures at Selma—Escape of Prominent Rebels—Capture of Cahawba.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Newbern advices state that Johnston attempted to bargain with Grant for terms which would provide for the pardon of Davis and other leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant General would listen to nothing of the kind, and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the conditions granted to Lee.

The Herald's Washington special says information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram Olinda alias Stonewall, arrived at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, on the 31st of March, in three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision. She was ordered to leave the port in twenty-four hours. She left on the 1st instant, steaming rapidly southward, but destination unknown. The Navy Department, in anticipation of the appearance of the Stonewall in some of our harbors, is making the proper distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic seaboard.

Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff Davis and his accompanying fugitives, as far south as South Carolina, has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be intercepted before reaching the Mississippi river.

The Herald's Selma, (Alabama), dispatch, says among the prisoners captured here, are one hundred and fifty officers.

Lieutenant General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamboat. Forrest, Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and Crossland, under cover of darkness, reached the swamp east of the city, and eluded capture. The officers, comprising their staffs, were taken, including Forrest's ordnance officer.

Captain Bond reports Forrest as wounded in two places in the arm.

Croxton and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear, at Tryon, but having traveled by widely different routes, their attacks were not simultaneous, else he must have been destroyed.

The destruction of the Centerville bridge over the Cahawba, and Croxton's movement toward Tuscaloosa, renders it utterly impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

Cahawba capitulated yesterday, and about seventy of our prisoners confined there for a long time, were released. They had been well treated.

What Lee Says.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Richmond correspondent recounts an interview he has had with General Lee. He called on him to obtain his political views and lay them before the public. On informing General Lee of his object, the latter said "I am a paroled prisoner," and added, "I have never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders. I am a soldier."

He further said he was ready to make any sacrifice or perform any thing honorable that would tend to the restoration of peace or tranquility of the country. He said that as a believer in state rights he had considered his allegiance due primarily to his native State. He had opposed secession, but when his State went out he considered it his duty to go with it. When he accepted the command in the rebel Government he considered he was serving his State. He regarded his surrender of the military not political; significant that it was not a surrender of the doctrine of State rights, when the South was wholly subdued only would the doctrine of State rights be surrendered. The surrender of a single army was only a military necessity; when the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession, that principle will then be settled by the military power. On this question of State sovereignty he considered that there is a casus belli. The question was left unsettled in the Convention forming the organic law, and the war is destined to settle it.

The War Virtually at an End—Curtailment of Expenses.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's dispatch says Rear Admiral Porter, has been detached from command of the north Atlantic squadron. Commodore Radford succeeds him.

The Commercial's Washington special says the surrender of Gen. Johnston to General Sherman, is regarded as marking the termination of the war. It is not apprehended that any great difficulty will be encountered in disarming the rest of the insurgents. Gen. Grant, having virtually concluded the war, will return to this city and apply himself to the reduction of the military forces. The initiatory measures have been already taken for a large curtailment of expenses.

The policy to be adopted toward the rebels in civil life who have not availed themselves of the amnesty, begins to excite attention. It is probable that they may soon find it too late to avail themselves of its provisions.

Rebels Surrendered.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and were paroled.

How to Make Pencil-Writing Indelible.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper gives the following information, which may be of service to some of our readers:

A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. This is particularly the case with the letters our brave soldiers send home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink. Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spot not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is wet all over with the milk, take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with a feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with India rubber. It is an old recipe and a good one.

At Castleford, in England, a man named Leach, a workman at a glass manufactory in the neighborhood, has died, it is supposed, from the effects of drinking paraffine oil. The case presents a strange peculiarity, because there is no instance known in medical practice in which death has followed the taking of this oil into the system, and yet Leach's death cannot be accounted for on any other assumption.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT DISPATCHES.

LATEST WAR NEWS

A Rebel Ram in the Mississippi.

She Passes all our Gunboats.

The Stonewall at the West Indies.

Washington Matters

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. PALMER

MEXICAN NEWS.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

The Rebel Ram Webb Outward Bound—Rebels Outlawed.

MEMPHIS, April 28, via CAIRO, 29.—The Vicksburg Herald, (extra) 25th, has a dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, 23d, stating that this evening, the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of Red river, passing all the gunboats and iron clads here. She ascended the Mississippi, running with lightning speed. When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and appeared like a huge mass. She was fired upon by the monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life. She shot past the Maryland, who signalled the Lafayette and started in pursuit. The officers of the Manhattan signalled the fleet of the Lafayette, which started in pursuit also. They calculate the speed of the Webb at twenty five miles an hour. When passing them the steamer Santiago, for New Orleans, met the Webb and turned her quarter.

She then attempted to run down the Saratoga, was unsuccessful, and continued. It is believed, to destroy our commerce on the Mississippi, and probably make an attempt to escape to the Gulf. Some assert that Jeff Davis is probably on board, and will escape to Havana, or another foreign port. If nothing happens the Webb, she can reach New Orleans by daylight to-morrow, and the mouth of the Mississippi by noon.

General Washburn's order declaring that after the 25th of April, all Confederate soldiers within his district would be regarded as felons, not prisoners of war, is having a salutary effect. Great numbers have surrendered.

The Stonewall—Military Posts in Maryland—Reduction of the Military Expenses.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been received by the Navy Department that the rebel iron-clad, Stonewall, left Teneriffe on the 2d instant, for the West Indies, and is supposed by this time to be in that locality.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbon, of the 2d corps, arrived here from City Point on a special boat to-day. The latter brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department.

The Government has established military posts in St. Marys, Prince George, and Charles county, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal citizens in that vicinity, and to prevent any treasonable demonstration by disloyal people. The protection which was given the murderer Booth, plainly exhibited the extent of the latter. Troops are to forage on the country, and to give receipts for everything they take, which will be paid to all persons proving their loyalty.

Edwin Booth, who is now in this city, [illegible] of his brother.

The Government has already begun the work of retrenching its expenses, and a great many clerks will be discharged.

Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here for the latter place on a visit of curiosity or pleasure.

Considerable disorder has prevailed here for the past few days among numbers of troops who have passed through this city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Circular from General Palmer.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—The following circular has just been issued:

The functions of the civil courts in this Department being, to an extent, suspended by martial law, it is made the duty of every officer to be particularly observant of public and individual rights and to afford, as far as possible, complete protection to the people. This power of arrest will hereafter be but sparingly exercised, and directed against real offenders only. There is no dignity or justice in pursuing foolish people for foolish words.

There is no longer in this department hostilities to the Government or organization which deserves to be called military. The bands now prowling through the country are simply guerrillas and robbers, and are to be treated as such. There will be allowed to surrender for trial.

All the loyal people of this department are to be protected without regard to color or birthplace. Complaints reach these headquarters of the beating of men and women for claiming the benefit of the amnesty oath and of the action of Congress freeing slaves of all persons who have been in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who have aided or given comfort to those in rebellion, and of the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of enlisted men and others who have acquired rights by law, executive proclamations and military orders. All such persons are under the protection of the Government. Colored persons within the laws, resolutions, proclamations and orders referred to, are free, and whether free or not are to be protected from cruelty and oppression in all cases where the state of the country, and organization, and rules of the civil tribunals will permit them to enforce justice and punish crime, offenders against the civil law will be handed over to them for trial. In no case will any person or court be allowed to deprive any one of his property who is within the lines, of any acts of privileges or orders above referred to, or to harass by persecution or otherwise those who may assist them in enjoying a support or maintaining their rights.

By command of Major General Jno. M. Palmer:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain, A. D. C.

Gold.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Transactions in gold are very limited and prices weak. The ruling figure this morning has been 140¾. Now that military operations have ceased to affect the standing of public credit the fluctuations in gold are chiefly the result of the changing aspect of foreign exchanges, and other matters affecting supplies of gold.

POSTSCRIPT.

APRIL 30—3 A. M.

THE LATEST!

Interesting Summary of News

SULTANA DISASTER.

CAIRO, April 29.—Some eighty-six of those aboard the ill-fated Sultana have been found. The number lost is estimated at fifteen hundred. The Memphis hospitals are full of wounded from Sultana, many being badly scalding.

THE RAM WEBB.

The steamer Dolphin reports meeting ram Webb fifty miles above New Orleans, on the 24th. She was then going along without doing any damage to boats.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Tribune's Washington special says that it is asserted some thirty volunteer batteries have been dismounted, and the horses turned over, preparatory to be mustered out of service.

A reduction of expenses by the War Department, in the single item of chartered steamers, has already been very great, where charters called for from fifty to one thousand dollars per day. Chartered transports will continue to be discharged as rapidly as possible.

THE RICHMOND POSTMASTER.

Dr. Sharp, of St. Louis, has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond.

NEW PAPER IN RICHMOND.

The Times' Washington special says a new paper, based upon thoroughly loyal and union principles, is about to be published in Richmond under the title of the Republic, and with the motto "No North, no South, no East, no West."

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A report has been received from Bagdad, Mexico, that Cortinas had entered Matamoras. A skirmish took place in which but few men were killed on either side. Cortinas took some horses, and lost three prisoners, one a Colonel, who was shot by General Mejia.

An attack on Bagdad was expected. The foreigners had been organized to defend the place.

Mejia's communication between Bagdad and Matamoras had been suspended.

Cortinas and Meezeys have three thousand men.

THE CABINET.

It is stated under full publicity that the authorities here written a letter, in which they say that Mr. Seward will remain in the Cabinet, but that he may possibly tender his resignation as a matter of form, in the event of his retirement, that the place would probably be offered to Mr. Sumner. In case he will decline it will be offered to Charles Francis Adams, and it is rumored that the last steamer took out an invitation to Mr. Adams to return home as soon as it was convenient; is not known for what purpose.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the quotations for exchange and currency.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par	½ prem
Philadelphia	par	½ prem
CURRENCY.		
U. S. Legal Tender Treasury Notes		par
National Bank Notes		par
Bank of the State of Indiana		par

OFFICE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 29, 1865. }

Money remains tight. Rates of interest at 12@15 per cent. Gold 140. Silver 130. Exchange ½. Eastern money ½ per cent discount. Government Vouchers 8 to 10 per cent discount.

WHEAT—$1 25 for choice red—dull.

CORN—75c per bushel.

OATS—65c per bushel.

BARLEY—Prime fall $1 per bushel.

HAY—Timothy $22, baled; loose $18.

FLOUR—Extra $8, best family, $8 50@9 00.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $28 per barrel; bacon shoulders 16c, bacon ribbed sides 18, clear sides 20c, bulk shoulders 14c, bulk sides 16c; sugar cured hams 20c; beef 17c; beef tongues $7 per dozen.

LARD—20c per pound.

GROCERIES—Rio Coffee 31 to 35c; raw Sugar 15 to 19c, refined 20 to 22c, New Orleans Molasses, $1 30.

APPLES—$6 50@7 00 per barrel for choice winter fruit.

POTATOES—White Neshannock and Peach Blow $1 00.

EGGS—18c per dozen.

BUTTER—30c. per pound.

FEATHERS—60c per lb, with price drooping.

BEESWAX—45@50c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—14c per lb for choice.

BEANS—$3 00 per bushel for choice.

SEEDS—Flax-seed $1 50 per bush; clover seed $15, timothy seed $5.

ONIONS—$2 50@2 75.

LEATHER—Sole, oak, 55@57c; Sole, Buffalo, 48c, Skirting, 57c, Bridle, $60@72 per doz., Upper, $5@6, Calfskins, $2@2 50 per lb.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 18@18c; Dry Salted, 12@15c, Green, 8@8½c; Green Salted, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—$2 10.

OILS—Flaxseed oil $1 25, refined Petroleum, 75c.

TIN PLATE—I. C. 10-14, $17 00; I. X. $20 50.

SHEET IRON—B. Nos 10 to 28, 10c.; Sheet Iron C. Nos. 10 to 26, 12c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph.] CINCINNATI, April 29.

Flour and wheat dull and prices nominally lower.

Oats declined to 58c, and are dull.

Barley $1 10@1 15 for prime spring and fall.

Whisky dull and declined to $2 06; the sales were 100 barrels at $2 06, and 30 at $2 05.

Provisions quiet, mess pork held at $32, best orders $31, could not have been obtained.

Bulk meats held at 14½c.

No sales of bacon, shoulders sold at 16@16½, packed and country sugar cured hams at 19½, canvassed and packed.

Lard sold at 20½; prime tierces held at 18c.

Groceries unchanged and in good demand.

Gold 140.

Money market easy.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Cotton dull heavy and lower, at 48@49 for middling.

Flour heavy and 10@15c lower, sales at $7 10@7 40 for extra State, $8@8 10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $8 10 for trade brands—market closing heavy.

Whisky without decided change; sales of western at $2 10@2 11.

Wheat dull and drooping, except for choice parcels which are very scarce, sales of amber at $1 75@1 82½.

Corn scarce and firm, with small sales of new yellow at $1 43@1 45.

Oats dull at 80c.

Coffee active and firmer.

Petroleum firm at 30@30c for crude, 55c for refined in bond, and 75@76c for free.

Pork heavier and lower; sales at $29 25@30 25 for new mess, closing at $29 25 cash, $27@27 50 for 1863-4 do cash and regular way, closing at $27 cash, $26@26 25 for prime, and $26 50@26 75 for prime mess. Also, 3,000 bbls new mess for May, June and July at sellers' and buyers' option at $20 50@31 50.

Beef steady at 12@16c for plain mess, and 16@20c for extra mess.

Beef hams firm at 14½@16c.

Shoulders 17@18½c; [illegible] and 16@17c for short ribbed.

Lard irregular and steady at 16@18½c.

Butter firm at previous price 15@16c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, April 29.

Money is more active at 6 per cent on call loans. Sterling quiet at 109½@110.

Gold dull; no change in price; opening at 140¾, declining to 140¼, and closing at 140½.

The steamer Germania, for Europe to-day, takes out $43,500 in specie.

Government stocks are firmer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

INSURE WITH
THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Office, No. 4 up-stairs, first building south of P. O.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

CAPITAL BOUND FOR THE PAYMENT OF Losses, $400,000. No safer Company was ever organized in the United States. Assets all invested in United States Bonds. This is the only Company doing Business in the State which has deposited U. S. Bonds with the Auditor of State to pay Losses. Business confined to Indiana. When you can have equally reliable insurance at home, why send your Money abroad?

JAMES M. RAY, President.
E. B. MARTINDALE, Vice-Pres and Treas.
D. W. GRUBBS, Secretary.

Directors:
James M. Ray, Cashier of Bank of the State.
Thomas H. Sharpe, of Fletcher & Sharpe's Bank, Indianapolis.
Alfred Harrison, of Harrison's Bank, Indianapolis.
Wm. H. English, President of 1st National Bank, Indianapolis.
Wm. S. Hubbard, of Citizens' National Bank, Indianapolis.
J. H. Baldwin, of J. H. Baldwin & Co., Indianapolis.
Geo. Merritt, of Merritt & Coughlin, Indianapolis.
Charles B. Raymond, of Coolman, Harris & Co., Indianapolis.
E. B. Martindale, Indianapolis.
Jesse L. Williams, Banker, Fort Wayne, Ind.
George W. Rathbone, Pres't Bank State of Indiana.
L. G. Warren, Pres't Branch Bank, Terre Haute, Indiana.
John W. Burson, Cashier of Branch Bank, Muncie, Ind. apr7 d6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Store Room for Rent on Washington Street.

BETWEEN ILLINOIS AND PENNSYLVANIA streets, if applied for soon, to
WILEY & MARTIN,
apr29 d3t Real Estate Agents.

WANTED---FLOUR-MILL,

EITHER OF STEAM OR WATER POWER.
PATTERSON & CO.,
apr29 d3t 37 Virginia avenue.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT one-armed Soldiers as Traveling Agents. Wages from $3 to $10 per day and expenses paid. Address S. & S., JOURNAL Office, or call for two or three days at Pyle House, Room No. 11. apr29 d2t

BUSINESS PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A BRICK BUSINESS House on the corner of two good streets, well built, with a cellar under the whole house, on a lot 20x105 feet, which we can "let go" at $3,500 in payments. The property will command a rent, at the very lowest figure, of $500 per year. The counters and shelving go with the house. The building alone cost $3,500 in cash, and at the price the property is now offered a most excellent bargain can be had.
DELZELL & JONES,
apr29 d3t Real Estate Agents.

C. D. WILLCOX,

390, corner Benton and Georgia streets, Indianapolis, Indiana,

GROCERIES AND GENERAL FAMILY SUPplies. No Liquors. Choice articles at fair prices. Goods delivered free of charge. Give me a call.
apr29 d1m

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC MAN OF BUSINESS ACquirements, and some capital, that would be willing to take charge of the books and out-of-door business for a manufactory, can make a satisfactory arrangement by calling at 323 and 325 East Washington street. I have machinery for four times the amount of work that I am doing, but I find that I cannot well attend to the in-and-out-door business together. apr29 d3t

$12 TO $25 PER DAY.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR NEW EMpire $18 Sewing Machine, with late improvements, and warranted for three years—the best cheap Machine in the world. Also, the Little Giant Machine. We will give the above commissions, or will pay $75 per month and expenses. For particulars, address, with stamp, GATES & CO.,
apr29 Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. B. Lane, Hon. G. S. Orth, Hon. T. N. Stillwell, Hon. David Kilgore, Hon. J. H. Farquhar, Hon. Lewis Burk, Hon. S. H. Buskirk, Judge Garver, General Tom Bennett, Colonel C. W. Chapman, T. C. Phillips, Esq., S. T. Montgomery, D. R. Brown, M. C. Culver, A. J. Banta, Dr. A. Lewis, I. Jenkinson, C. F. Hogate, Thomas B. Ward, and J. W. Burson were among the prominent persons we noticed in the city yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIANS.—Governor Bramlette, Major General Palmer, the Common Council of Louisville, and a large number of other distinguished Kentuckians arrived last night, to participate in the funeral obsequies to-day.

Religious Notices.

Eld D. P. Henderson, of Louisville, Kentucky, will preach in the Christian Chapel this (Sunday evening) at 7½ o'clock. There will be no services in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Bowman will preach at Wesley Chapel, at 10½ A. M. to day.

LUNCH IN THE CIRCLE PARK.—Owing to the large crowd of strangers in the city, and the inability of the hotels and boarding-houses to accommodate them, arrangements have been made to set a table in the Circle Park, where thousands may be fed.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON MONDAY.—At two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, Wiley & Martin, Real Estate Auctioneers, sell twenty-three Garden Lots, containing from two to six acres each, situated a short distance from the line of the Street Railroad, and within full view of the city.

☞ You can get your dinner at the table in the Governor's Circle to-day.

SOMETHING NEW.—See advertisement "Eureka." T. & N. never represent anything one iota above its merits. 22 sawtf[illegible]

TWO TO SIX ACRES EACH.—The grounds to be sold on Monday, May 1, are so divided as to suit the wants of all customers. Those wanting small lots can have as little as two acres—those wanting more can have adjoining lots to as many more as they desire.

This sale should not be overlooked—every one who fails to attend will regret it afterwards. It is the truth, that more beautiful grounds cannot be had in the vicinity of the city. 29-2

☞ Go to the Circle Park for your dinner to-day.

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The property on the southwest corner of Washington and Tennessee streets, has been subdivided into business lots of convenient size and will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, May 2, at half past two o'clock, on the premises. This is a part of the lands belonging to the State, authorized to be sold by the last Legislature. Plats of the premises can be had at the office of Wiley & Martin, Real Estate Agents. 29-3

☞ For dinner to-day, go to the Governor's Circle.

HIGH AND HEALTHY GROUNDS.—No more desirable grounds have yet been put in the market for sale than that to be sold next Monday afternoon. The city can be seen from the elevated grounds, and the neighborhood is noted for being the healthiest in the vicinity of the city. Lots contain from 2 to 6 acres. Full particulars can be had upon inquiry at the office of Wiley & Martin, Real Estate Agents. 28-3

☞ For refreshments to-day go to the Governor's Circle.

"BARGAINS INDEED."—Jennings, at No. 18 South Illinois street, will sell, warranted, fine calf, front and back, hand sewed, Boots, from $5 50 to $6 50; pegged calf Boots from $3 50 to $5 50, and Ladies' Shoes 15 per cent. cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. These goods, both Boots and Shoes, are all of the latest styles, and warranted in every particular. Now is the time, and we say at Jennings's is the place to buy. 29-4

☞ For dinner to day, go to the Governor's Circle.

☞ PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL MARCH as played by
MENTER'S BAND,
Just received at
29 1 WILLARD & STOWELL'S.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

Joseph Harris offers himself to the independent voters of the Fifth Ward as an independent Union candidate for Councilman. Mr. Harris is an old citizen of the Ward, has all his property in it, and if elected will pledge himself to aid in securing cheap gas, light taxes, and to look after the interests of the Ward in the Council and see that it has its fair share of all public improvements.

MEAT SHOP.

PERSONS WISHING A DESIRABLE LOCATION for a Meat Shop can find it by applying at 35 West New York street. apr29 d1w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—A full assortment for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

CHEMICALS.—Best American, French and English, warranted strictly pure, for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

FANCY GOODS.—Toilet Sets, Fine Extracts, Hair Oils, Pomades, Cosmetics, &c., in great variety, and for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

WHITE LEAD.—10 Tons, just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

ZINC.—American and French; best brands, for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

COLORS.—Dry and ground in Oil for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

BRUSHES.—Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Paint—a fine assortment—for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

OILS.—Coal, Castor, American and East Indian, Linseed, Lard and Fish Oils for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

LUBRICATING OIL.—50 Bbls. different brands, in store, for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.—500 Boxes all sizes, just received and for sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

FLUID EXTRACTS AND CONCENTRATED PREPARATIONS.—Tilden & Co.'s for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—For sale by W. I. HASKIT & CO.

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, AND SUPPORTERS.—For sale by
W. I. HASKIT & CO.

ACIDS—Of superior quality, carefully packed, for sale by
apr29 W. I. HASKIT & CO.

WANTED.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS, OR A BOY AND GIRL, not over ten or under eight years old, will be adopted by a respectable family. Address H. S. Brice House, or call on the Palmer House Clerk on the 8th, 9th or 10th of May.
apr29 d1tlmayf0

WANTED,

TWO GOOD BARBERS AT THE NATIONAL Hotel, for which I will pay a good price. Also, a Cow for sale—apply as above.
apr29 d1w WM. F. SHUGART.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

THE ONLY CARPET-SWEEPER THAT IS warranted to give satisfaction. It saves Carpets, raises no dust, and makes no noise in a sick room.

Sherman not to be Superseded

SHERMAN'S IMPROVED CLOTHES WRINGER, improved with solid white rubber rolls. It challenges any other Wringer on trial in any family. Sherman's Wringer may be returned and money refunded should it not prove to be the best in the World.

Dunner's Clothes Frame or Clothes Horse.

THAT VERY POPULAR FRAME RECEIVED the First Premium at the State Fairs of Indiana in 1863-4.

NO HUMBUG.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY WASHING AND TOILET Soap. This Soap has been thoroughly tested and pronounced to be the best and cheapest Soap in use.

The above-named articles, and many other useful and ornamental goods, are for sale at the YANKEE PATENT-RIGHT DEPOT, No. 50 East Market street, a few doors east of the Post Office.
Agents—Male and Female—wanted in every town and county in the West.
apr29 FRANK RICKER,
Manufacturers' Western Agent.

CHEAP SALT.

I HAVE FOR SALE FOR TEN DAYS, UNLESS sooner disposed of, in quantities of not less than 10 bbls., 250 bbls. of good Lake Salt, at $3.50 per bbl., delivered at the Indianapolis & Peru R. R. Depot. Call on me at the Indianapolis Branch of the Bank of the State.
apr25 d1w D. M. TAYLOR.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN PERmanent private Board in a respectable family where there are but few boarders, and where he can have the comforts of a home. A reasonable board will be paid promptly. Inquire at this office.
apr28 d3t

STRAYED,

FROM MY STABLE ON PENNSYLVANIA street, a Bay Pony, very fat and small, between five and seven years old. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to
W. E. WOOD,
apr28 d3t Wood & Fonday's Stable, Indianapolis.

WANTED—SALESMEN in every County for our popular Subscription Book Publications, including "Lincoln and the Cartoons." 21st edition now ready. "CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION," an author, with incidents of the Rebellion, written in the ancient *Chronicle* style. 25d edition now in press. Send for circulars, with full particulars.
C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 33 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or 84 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
apr28 d1m

WANTED,

A FEW GOOD JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, at No. 273 West Washington street. Also, a good Framer, to work as foreman. apr27 d1w

WANTED,

EXPERIENCED AGENTS IN EVERY TOWNship of Indiana to canvass for Horace Greeley's HISTORY OF THE WAR AND ITS CAUSES. Applicants will state their age, previous experience and townships they prefer to commence with. Address
JOSEPH L. TOPHAM,
Box 3900, Cincinnati, O.
apr29 d1mM,To&Sat

C. C. M'DONOUGH, D. SCHRIVER.

M'DONOUGH & SCHRIVER,
DEALERS IN LIME,
Cor. of East and Louisiana Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.

All orders for Lime left at the Commission and Produce Store of Repp & Tomlinson, No. 37 S. Meridian street, will be promptly attended to and delivered.
ap26 d3m

FOR SALE,

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON NEW Jersey street, between Vermont and North streets. The house has 10 rooms, good well and pump. Lot 51 feet front by 195 feet deep, nice fruit, grapes and evergreens on the lot. This property [illegible]
apr25 d2w

PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN,

THE FINEST YET MADE, FRAMED IN EVERY style.
Agents wanted in every town.
R. A. CAMPBELL,
apr25 d1w 45 East Washington street.

JONES HOUSE,

South Side of Public Square,
COLUMBUS, IND.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE IS BEING REfitted for the summer travel. Prices reduced to $1 00 per day. ap27 d1m

CHANGE OF AGENCY.

INDIANAPOLIS AGENCY

—OF THE—

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

HAVING SUCCEEDED THIS DAY, APRIL 25TH, 1865, to the Agency of this old established Company will take pleasure in promptly attending to the wants of the Insurance Public. Risks of

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Taken at the customary rates of Premium. A continuance of the former patronage is respectfully solicited by

ABROMIT & BRADSHAW, Agents.
ap26 d1w

L. W. McCORD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, GENERAL COLLECTING and Military Claim Agent, Room No. 3, Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind. apr8 d6m[illegible]

NEW SKIRT
FOR 1865.

The Greatest Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
New Patent
Duplex Elliptic, or Double Spring Skirt.
WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY,
(Late J. I. & J. O. WEST),
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most durable, and comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

For sale in all first class stores IN THIS CITY and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Cincinnati and Chicago jobbers.

☞ Inquire for the
Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirts.
feb7 d3m latp

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE, for sale by J. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
"Fancy Bazaar,"
No. 6 East Washington street,
apr13 d3m latp Indianapolis, Ind.

DAILY JOURNAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HOLLOWAY, DOUGLASS & CO.
Journal Building.

IN MEMORIAM

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born Feb. 12, 1809.
Died April 15, 1865.

HONORS

TO THE

MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Our Tribute to the Lamented Dead

Capture and Death of the Assassin.

Arrival of the Cortege

Military Reception of the Remains.

The Procession to the State House.

Solemn Stillness of the Uncovered Multitude Along the Route.

The Body in State.

SCENE OF SADNESS AND SORROW.

Overwhelming Crowds to View the Body.

Decorations, Public and Private

THE LESSON OF A LIFE

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Abraham Lincoln, born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, of poor parents who migrated to Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816, lost his mother there in 1819, made a trip to New Orleans as a hand, at $10 a month, on a flat boat, when 19 years of age, and when just of age, accompanied his father to his second removal in a quarter section of wild land, near the present village of Decatur, in Central Illinois, where his father and step-mother have since died. Volunteering for the Black Hawk war in 1832, he was chosen captain by his company, and the next year was a candidate for the more popular branch of the State Legislature, but defeated. The next year he was again a candidate, and chosen, thence repeatedly re-elected. Meantime he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, taking up his residence at Springfield, the capital of the county and of the State. In 1846, he was made the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, and was returned by the largest majority ever given by the district to any candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election but was repeatedly a State Elector of President being placed at the head of his ticket in order to give his party the benefit of his services as canvasser or public debater from county to county.

He was thrice supported by his political associates for United States Senator, but never elected. In 1849, his party (Whig) was decidedly a minority; in 1854–5, there was a small Republican majority, but made up in part of Democrats who had just separated from their party on the Nebraska issue, and who hesitated to vote for one whom they had hitherto opposed as a Whig. Mr. Lincoln, after receiving most of the Republican vote on several ballots, insisted on the withdrawal of his name and a concentration of the entire vote of his friends on Judge Lyman Trumbull, anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was then elected to the seat he continues so ably and worthily to fill. In 1856 Mr. Lincoln's name was presented by Illinois to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia for the Vice-Presidency; but, though he received 110 votes, a majority preferred Judge Dayton, of New Jersey, because of his location. In 1858, Mr. Lincoln was made the Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he thoroughly and admirably canvassed the State—Mr. Douglas securing the election, while Mr Lincoln had the larger popular vote. And, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, having the second highest vote on the first ballot after which all the anti-Seward vote rapidly concentrated on him, putting him far ahead on the third ballot. He was chosen, after an animated canvass, in November ensuing, receiving the electoral vote of every Free State, save part of that of New Jersey, giving him 180 in all to 123 for all others—to-wit: Breckinridge 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

Throughout most of the slave States those who wished to vote for him could only have done so at the peril of their lives, even had their votes been received at all. The fact that he received (like his immediate predecessor) a plurality only, not an absolute majority of the popular vote, does not prove that he was, even then, a minority candidate; while his re-election last November, after four years of bloody, most desolating, burdensome, and undecisive civil war, by a popular vote of 2,203,831 to 1,797,010 for his only competitor, and by the full electoral vote of all but three of the loyal States, is perhaps the most signal and emphatic verdict of approval ever accorded to any of our Presidents since Washington. The overwhelming triumphs of the national arms, which have since followed fast on that grand assertion of the Union's right to exist, had all but reached their natural culmination in the fall of the last rebel flag, when the pistol shot of suddenly ended the mortal career of our beloved and honored chief, in the 57th year of his age. And no death was ever so widely or so deeply mourned as his.

I leave politics and war—secession and reconstruction—entirely out of view for the occasion, while I proceed partly to indicate some of the points of view wherein the career thus barely glanced at proffers counsel, guidance and cheer to the youth of our country.

I. Abraham Lincoln had no vantage ground in starting on the race of life. His parents were quite poor—far poorer than the average of our small farmers and mechanics to-day— There was probably no year of his minority wherein his father was worth $500 in all— Abraham lived nearly all his minority in one rude log house after another, working early and late, with hoe or axe, in field or forest—like other diligent sons of industrious pioneers and cultivators. Very few lads who will read this have such meager advantages of birth and fortune as he had.

II. He enjoyed, throughout his boyhood, the fewest possible facilities for education. Living always in a rude new country, on the outskirts of civilization, and repeatedly advancing therewith, he spent but few months in schools, and these were of the poorest and rudest. Altogether, his schooling was probably not equivalent to six months in one of the best district schools of our day. But he was always a careful and diligent improver of the hours not required for work or sleep, studying by the parental fireside, borrowing every book within reach, and making the best possible use of his opportunities; so that, at twenty-one, he was not merely a fair English scholar, but had mastered the art of a land surveyor as well. And the education he thus "picked up" by the wayside, as it were, by making the most of the odds and ends of his time, served him admirably throughout the memorable after years of his life.

III. He was never swerved from his convictions of principle and duty. While yet a lad he was led by reading and reflection to adopt the principles distinctively held by the Whig party, then a decided minority in the country—hopelessly so in his own State. He was aspiring, and must have known that he might be popular if he would. Gen Jackson was then the popular idol, and all hope of political advancement seemed confined to the upholders of his sway. But Mr. Lincoln not only adhered through thirty years of mainly adverse fortune to the Whig standard, but, when offered a large and lucrative job of surveying public lands by [illegible] direction, which would have given him the means whereof he was sorely in need, declined it, simply because he chose not to incur personal obligations to the rule which he sincerely deprecated, and was laboring in his humble sphere to overthrow.

IV. Abraham Lincoln enjoyed no striking natural advantages of person or intellect. He was neither beautiful in feature, nor graceful in manner; he was not even eloquent. He was an admirable debater mainly because he took care to thoroughly master and comprehend a subject before he attempted to discuss it, and his speeches were transparently honest and candid. No hearer failed to realize that he fully believed what he uttered, and had an undoubting faith in the views he maintained and commended. His arguments were cogent, his illustrations lucid, his speeches effective, because they had their root in a profound, intelligent conviction. Others elicited more frequent and louder huzzas who won far fewer votes.

V. Unyielding tenacity of purpose and resolution was a marked characteristic of our late chief. He was slow in reaching conclusions which had long before flashed upon others, but once attained, he inflexibly adhered to them. Defeat and disaster might for a time depress his spirits, but could not shake his determination. Never wrathful or passionate, seldom palpably exultant, he confronted calamity and discomfiture as one who sees through and beyond them. His errors and those of his subordinates he calmly regarded as beacons to guard against their repetition. Thus self-poised, void of conceit or presumption, he steadily learned, and grew, and was manifestly a wiser, graver, more capable, competent Executive in the last than in the first months of his Presidency.

I have thus endeavored, without extravagance or blind partiality, to evoke the lessons of a useful life. May that life be deeply pondered by the millions now rising up to sway the [illegible] and wear the honors of this regenerated republic!

THE CATASTROPHE.

The passage of the late President from life to death, and from death to the tomb, described in the record which we have compiled below [illegible] nation:

THE BUTCHERY.

The assassination of President Lincoln, as developed by the subsequent investigation, was planned and consummated in the coolest blood, and with extraordinary precautions. The mysterious disappearance of the murderer himself declares the perfection of his arrangements, while a review of the scene in which he was doubly an actor, will make manifest the infernal deliberation. Let the reader, then, imagine the fatal box at the theater in the second tier above the stage, and to the right of the audience. The entrance to it is by a door from the adjoining gallery. Booth, having entered by deceiving the guard, found himself in a dark corridor, of which the door made an acute angle with the door. He had previously gouged a channel from the wall and placed near by a stout piece of board, which he now inserted between the wall and the panel of the door. Ingress then became impossible. He next turned toward the entrances to the box. these were two, the box by a sliding partition was convertible into two when desired. The door at the beginning of the passage was open; that nearer the middle was closed. Both had spring locks, but their screws had been carefully loosened so as to yield to a slight pressure if necessary. In the hither door a hole had been bored, through which to view the interior of the box. To this Booth, after fastening the door first described, discovered that the occupants had taken seats according to his careful disposition of them; the President in the arm chair nearest the audience, Mrs. Lincoln next, then, after a considerable space, Miss Clara Harris in the corner nearest the stage, and Major H. R. Rathbone on the lounge along the further wall. The report of the pistol first announced the presence of an assassin, who utters the word "Freedom," and advances toward the front. Major Rathbone discerns him through the smoke and grapples with him. Booth drops his pistol and aims with a knife at the breast of his antagonist, who catches the blow in the upper part of his left arm, but is unable to hold the desperado, though immediately seizing him again and tearing his clothes as he vaults twelve feet down upon the open stage, entangling his spur in the draped flag below, and stumbling in his fall. Recovering himself immediately, he flourishes his dagger, shouts "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" and the "The South is avenged!" and retreats successfully through the familiar labyrinth of the theater to his horse in waiting below. Between the shot and the escape there was not the lapse of a minute. The hour was about half-past ten. There was only one pursuer.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln was shot in the back of the head behind the left ear, the ball traversing in an oblique line to the right ear. He was instantaneously unconscious, and never knew friends or pain again. He was removed as soon as possible to the house of Mr. [illegible], opposite the theater, and there expired next morning at twenty-two minutes past seven, attended by the principal members of the Cabinet, Senator Sumner, Major Hay, Gen. Geo. Meigs, Rev. Dr. Gurley, and surgeons, from all of whom the heart-rending spectacle drew copious tears of sorrow. Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert were in an adjoining apartment—the former bowed down with grief, the latter strong enough to sustain [illegible] her. Soon after 9 o'clock the body was taken to the White House under military escort.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES AT WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

On Tuesday, the 18th, from ten to five o'clock, the body of the late President lay in the East Room of the White House, gazed upon by an immense throng—more than twenty thousand people, of all conditions. Especially were the colored people noticeable for their number and touching expressions of their grief. The [illegible] their beloved benefactor were sweet [illegible] the one who has lain down to rest with duty performed and his mission on earth acceptably fulfilled.

On Wednesday, at noon, in the East Room, which was crowded with the representatives of the National and State Governments, foreign delegations, and Diplomatic [illegible] funeral services were opened by Rev. [illegible] who read the Episcopal form of service for the dead. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, followed in prayer, and Dr. Gurley, whose church Mr. Lincoln attended, delivered a discourse upon the event of the previous week, and the character of the martyr by whose remains he [illegible]. Rev. Dr. Gray offered the concluding [illegible]. At two o'clock the procession was formed, the head being assigned to colored troops, who were succeeded by white regiments of cavalry, artillery, marines and army [illegible] foot; the pall-bearers in carriages; [illegible]—a magnificent car; the new President, Cabinet, foreign ministers, members of Congress, Governors, State delegations, the departments, etc., etc., closing with a large body of colored men. The vast [illegible] occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point. Minute guns, the tolling of bells and martial dirges accompanied its progress to the Capitol, where the coffin was deposited on a catafalque in the rotunda, and the

BOOTH'S CAPTURE AND DEATH

FUNERAL CORTEGE

FROM THE

STATE LINE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

DECORATIONS OF THE CITY.

A great many of the decorations were made after night, and we are conscious of not having done justice to the street in our hurried notice.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster has succeeded in making an excellent display. Black and white drapery, studded with large white rosettes, run entirely around the cornices under the roof, and every window is neatly draped, in white and black, with crossed flags and rosettes over the caps. The building, as dressed for the funeral reception, presented an elegant appearance, worthy of the occasion.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Is draped with festoons of black and white around the cornice and beneath the windows, the corners surmounted by plumes. The Meridian street front is tastefully ornamented with evergreens, in arches above the windows, interspersed with rosettes and draped flags. In the center of the front is a life-size bust picture of the late President, on either side of which droop the national colors, crossed and draped. A large flag floats above Meridian street, midway between the Journal Building and Wesley Chapel.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

In the course of a drive about the city yesterday, we noticed the dwellings of Dr. Thompson, Charles Mayer, and J. F. Ramsay, on Illinois street; Colonel James Blake, corner Tennessee and North, Mrs. Judge Caleb Smith, New York and California; O. Geisendorff, New York street; J. L. Fugate, D. M. Cautrell and Samuel Hippard, Tennessee street; Willis Murphy and Major V. C. Hanna, Meridian street, Judge David McDonald, Joseph E. McDonald, William Wood, City Engineer, and William Sheets, Pennsylvania street; Mrs. Hoyt, Massachusetts Avenue; J. H. Vajen, Meridian street; Dr. Kitchen and A. G. Pettibone, Meridian street, Nicholas McCarty and Mr. Day, Meridian street, as being handsomely and appropriately decorated. As we went the rounds in the afternoon, and many families began decorating late in the evening, we have no doubt that we have failed to enumerate more than a tithe of the private displays.

THE FUNERAL CAR

Intended to convey the remains from the depot to the State House, and to be used in the procession, has been constructed by Weaver & Williams. It is fourteen feet long, five feet wide, and thirteen feet high, covered with black velvet. It is curtained with black, trimmed with silver fringe. The roof of the car bears twelve white plumes trimmed with black. On the top, about the center, is a beautiful eagle, silver-gilt. The sides are studded with large silver stars. The car will be drawn by horses in black velvet covers, bearing each a black plume, trimmed with white.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF MARSHAL.

The reception of the remains at the Union Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., by the military escort and State authorities, was under the direction of Major General Alvin P. Hovey, commanding District of Indiana. Line of march along Illinois street to Washington, thence to the Capitol, where the remains were laid in state.

At 8 o'clock A. M., the hall of the Capitol was opened, and the remains exposed to view. The children of the Sabbath Schools were first admitted, then ladies and citizens generally, passing through the hall from south to north.

THE PROCESSION

Will move promptly at 12 o'clock M., before which time the various delegations, &c., will be expected to form in order on the ground assigned to each, in the following programme:

1. Funeral escort in column of march, composed of all the military of the District, form on Washington street, west of Tennessee.
2. Commanding officer of the Northern Department and District of Indiana, form immediately in rear of No. 1.
3. Officers of the Army and Navy not connected with field service, in full uniform, mounted, form immediately in rear of No. 2.
4. Chief Marshal and Staff, headquarters at State Quartermaster General's Office, corner of Market and Tennessee streets.
5. Guard of Honor and Attendants traveling with the remains, by order of the War Department, form on east side of Mississippi street, north of Washington.
6. Clergy in attendance, form immediately in rear of Guard of Honor.
7. Pall Bearers:

Hon. David Kilgore,
Col. William O. Klee,
Hon. R. W. Thompson,
Jesse Jenkinson, Esq.,
Hon. John H. Farquhar.

Funeral Car.

Pall Bearers:
Hon. Jer. Sullivan,
Col. E. G. Shryock,
Lewis Burk, Esq.,
Hon. Ralph Hill,
Col. John A. Mann.

Form in the State House Square.

LINE OF MARCH.

East on Washington to Illinois.
North on Illinois to New York.
East on New York to Meridian.
North on Meridian to Vermont.
East on Vermont to Pennsylvania.
South on Pennsylvania to Ohio.
East on Ohio to East street.
South on East street to Washington.
West on Washington to State House square.

After the procession the various orders, delegations, &c., will be passed through the Capitol in regular order so as to obtain a view of the remains.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, MIDNIGHT,

the remains will be escorted by the civil and military authorities, under command of Major General Hovey, to the funeral train, en route for their final resting place.

The following Assistant Marshals and Aids are announced:

Brevet Brigadier General A. A. Stevens, Chief Assistant Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Colonel James Blake;
General W. J. Elliott;
Colonel A. J. Warner;
Colonel W. J. H. Robinson;
Colonel William E. McLean;
Colonel D. G. Rose,
Lieutenant Colonel Allan Rutherford,
Major O. S. Stevenson,
Major O. M. Tarrell,
Fred P. Rusch, Esq.,
Eben W. Kimball, Esq.,
First District—Colonel W. E. Hollingsworth,
Second District—General Benjamin F. Scribner,
Third District—Colonel Kennedy Brown,
Fourth District—Colonel Ira G. Grover;
Fifth District—Colonel Isaac P. Gray;
Sixth District—Colonel James Burgess,
Seventh District—Colonel Robert N. Hudson;
Eighth District—Colonel W. C. L. Taylor;
Ninth District—Colonel David M. Dunn,
Tenth District—Colonel Charles W. Chapman,
Eleventh District—Colonel Asbury Steele.

AIDS.

Col. John Coburn,
Col. Samuel A. Cramer,
A. H. Conner, Esq.,
Major H. K. Fletcher,

W. O. Rockwood, Esq.,
William Wallace, Esq.,
W. B. Riley, Esq.,
Capt. Geo. E. Wallace.

The Marshals will be designated by black crape sashes and rosettes trimmed with white silk ribbon, batons covered and trimmed with the same material.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS SUNDAY.—At a meeting of the Superintendents and Teachers of the Sunday Schools in this city, held at the Congregational Church, Colonel James Blake was appointed Marshal, U. Gregory and William Bannaman, Assistant Marshals, to whom the programme, with all necessary arrangements were entrusted, for assembling the Sabbath Schools and directing their procession on Sunday morning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased President, Abraham Lincoln.

At a meeting of the committee, the following programme was adopted, and ordered to be announced:

That the Schools should take position in the procession according to age or date of organization:

1. First Presbyterian School will form on south side Washington street, their right resting on Tennessee street.
2. Wesley Chapel School, south side Washington, rear of Presbyterian School.
3. First Baptist School, south side Washington, in rear of Wesley Chapel School.
4. Second Presbyterian School, east North Pennsylvania, right on Washington.
5. Episcopal School, east North Pennsylvania, rear of Second Presbyterian school.
6. Roberts Chapel School, east North Pennsylvania, rear of Episcopal school.
7. English Lutheran School, west side of Pennsylvania, right on Washington.
8. Third Presbyterian School, west side of North Pennsylvania, rear of Lutheran school.
9. Fourth Presbyterian School, west side of North Pennsylvania, rear of Third Presbyterian school.
10. Asbury Chapel School, south side of Washington, right on Pennsylvania.
11. Strange Chapel School, south side of Washington, rear of Asbury school.
12. North Street (Trinity) School, south side of Washington, rear of Strange Chapel school.
13. German Methodist School, south side Washington, rear of Trinity school.
14. Congregational School, north side of Washington, right on Pennsylvania.
15. United Brethren School, north side of Washington, rear of Congregational.
16. United Presbyterian School, north side Washington, rear United Brethren.
17. Christ Church School, east side Delaware, right on Washington.
18. Presbyterian German School, west side Delaware, right on Washington.
19. Mission Chapel School, west side Virginia Avenue, right on Pennsylvania.
20. Union Mission School, west side South Pennsylvania, right on Washington.
21. Union Mission, West School, west side Meridian street, right on Washington.
22. Catholic, St. John's School, west side of South Meridian street, right on Washington.
23. German Catholic School, east side South Meridian, right on Washington.
24. Colored Methodist School, west side Kentucky Avenue, right on Washington.
25. Colored Baptist School, west side Kentucky Avenue, rear of Methodist.

Any schools omitted in the programme will form in the Governor's Circle, and report to one of the Marshals. Superintendents of each school are requested to act as Assistant Marshals for their respective schools, and take charge of their schools after they leave the State House.

It is requested that the church bells ring at half-past six o'clock, A. M., on Sabbath morning, to arouse Sabbath School children to gather at their respective school-rooms as early after seven o'clock as possible. Each school is expected to be on the ground at precisely eight o'clock, A. M., Sabbath morning, April 30, 1865.

COL. JAMES BLAKE, Marshal.
U. GREGORY AND WM. BANNAMAN,
Assistant Marshals.

Bryant's Tribute to Mr. Lincoln.

At the meeting in Union Square, New York, on the occasion of the President's funeral in that city, Rev. Dr. Osgood recited the following:

FOR THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY W. C. BRYANT.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just!
Who, in the fear of God, did'st bear
The sword of power—a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done—thy bonds are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perish in the cause of right.

AN ORIGINAL FUNERAL HYMN BY MR. BRYANT.

Dr. Osgood also read the three first verses of a new National hymn, composed by Mr. Bryant, at the request of the reader, and circulated among a few personal friends:

"Thou hast put all things under his feet."
Oh, North, with all thy fields of green!
Oh, South, with all thy palms!
From peopled towns and fields between
Uplift the voice of psalms!
Raise, ancient East, the anthem high,
And let the youthful West reply.

Lo! in the clouds of Heaven appears
God's well-beloved Son;
He brings a train of brighter years;
His kingdom is begun;
He comes a guilty world to bless
With mercy, truth and righteousness.

Oh, Father! haste the promised hour,
When at His feet shall lie
All rule, authority and power,
Beneath the ample sky;
When He shall reign from pole to pole,
The Lord of every human soul.

THE TWO JOURNEYS.

Springfield to Washington, 1861.

The route taken by Mr. Lincoln on his way from Springfield to Washington, to be inaugurated, in 1861, was through Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore. The special train conveying him and his escort of friends left Springfield, February 11, 1861, amid the cheers and blessings of thousands of people. At Indianapolis he was received by a large procession, in which were the Governor of Indiana and the members of the State Legislature. On the 12th he left for Cincinnati, arriving about noon, and was received with a magnificent demonstration. On the 13th he went to Columbus and was escorted to the State Capitol, where a reception was given him.

At Pittsburg, he arrived on the evening of the 14th. Next day, he was waited on by the city authorities and an immense crowd of people. Cleveland was reached on the afternoon of the 15th. A magnificent procession escorted him down Euclid and Superior streets to the Weddell House, where he made a speech. A reception was held in the evening. Next day, February 16, he arrived at Buffalo, where the crowd to receive him was overwhelming. Mr. Lincoln remained at Buffalo, over Sunday the 17th, and left on the morning of the 18th for Albany, arriving there in the afternoon. He was escorted to the State Capitol, and a formal reception given. On the morning of the 19th he went to Troy, and left the same day for New York, reaching there at night. At every stopping place on the route, immense crowds turned out to welcome the President elect.

The official reception of Mr. Lincoln was given at the City Hall, on the 20th, and was attended by an immense crowd. On the 21st he left for Philadelphia, stopping at Trenton to visit the State Capitol of New Jersey. At Philadelphia he visited Independence Hall, and assisted in raising the national flag over the hall. On the 22d he reached Harrisburg, and visited the State Capitol. That night, a plot having been discovered for his assassination whilst passing through Baltimore, he left Harrisburg one train earlier than was expected, and, passing through Baltimore without being recognized, reached Washington in safety. Besides the Baltimore plot, two other attempts had been made to assassinate him on his journey. An attempt was made on the Toledo and Western railroad, on the 11th of February, to throw the train from the track, and just as he was leaving Cincinnati, a hand grenade was found secreted on the cars.

Washington to Springfield, 1865.

The route taken by the funeral cortege bearing the remains of President Lincoln from Washington to Springfield, Illinois, is by way of Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago. The route differs from that taken in 1861, only by omitting Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and by making a detour by way of Chicago instead of going direct from Indianapolis to Springfield. Of the escort that accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Springfield to Washington, but three left Washington with the remains—Judge David Davis, of Illinois, Major General David Hunter, and Ward H. Lamon.

Mr. Lincoln's Death.

Gen. Cass' Letter.

The following is the text of the letter from Gen. Cass, read on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies in Detroit, on Tuesday last:

"DETROIT, April 24, 1865.

"DEAR SIR—I have received, and thank you for your note, inviting me, on behalf of the general committee, to participate in the solemnities of to-morrow, the offering of the citizens of Detroit to the memory of the lamented Chief Magistrate who has been stricken down by the hand of a wretched assassin. I wish I could be with you upon this sad occasion. But I cannot. The infirm state of my health, which has confined me to the house for some months, will not permit me to take part in the duties of the day. But in the numerous assemblages, which the impressive ceremonies will call together, there will not be one who will mourn more sincerely than I do the deplorable event which has spread sorrow and indignation through our whole country. He whom the nation loved and honored was called to his high station at a most portentous crisis, at the commencement of a domestic war, almost without a parallel in human history in the sacrifices and exertions it required, and, in the appalling circumstances that marked its progress.

The nature of the contest, an attempt to break up the happiest government ever enjoyed by man, gave rise to many new and difficult questions at home and abroad, and added strength to the passions which war usually calls into action. The departed patriot entered upon his new field of duty with an unwavering confidence in the justice of his cause and its final triumphant issue, and his confidence accompanied him during all the trials to which he was exposed, inaugurated the policy he was called on to adopt. And, as in the progress of events he became better understood by the course of his administration, he became better appreciated by his countrymen. Though differences of opinion as to the measures to be adopted were inseparable from such a contest, involving many issues of weal and of woe, still his noble qualities inspired general confidence and commanded general respect, and the successful administration will be evidence in all time to come, of his own worth and of his wisdom of his measures.

"As his first period of service approached its termination the prolonged struggle gave unerring indication that right and justice were prevailing, and that the measures for the suppression of the rebellion were doing the work of subjugation. And then came decisive victories to hasten and announce the result, and through out the land the public exultation everywhere gave proof of the feelings of the people. But these manifestations of joy were suddenly converted into universal lamentations, for the chosen leader, who had conducted our country in the perilous struggle it had encountered, had been taken from us under atrocious circumstances that added poignancy to the national affliction. Rarely have nations exhibited such manifestations of sorrow for the loss of a ruler as are now displayed by the American people and rarely have rulers deserved them in life or in death.

"He has been taken from us. The dispensations of the Almighty are often inscrutable though always wise and just. It becomes us to bow in submission to His decree. May we humbly hope He will hereafter protect our beloved country from all dangers, and will raise up wise and honest men for her service, and may their hearts be turned to follow the bright example of him whose loss we now mourn.

"I am, dear sir, with great regard, your friend and fellow citizen,
LEW. CASS.

"Hon. K. C. Barker, Mayor of Detroit, and Chairman of the General Committee.

The great clock that stands on the walk in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and which had not stopped since the building was erected, is now motionless, and its hands indicate twenty-two minutes past seven—the point of time when Mr. Lincoln breathed his last.

The Assassin Booth.

John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of the President, is a young man—only twenty-seven years old. He was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1838, and is the youngest son of the celebrated English actor, Junius Brutus Booth by his second wife. The elder Booth came to this country in the year 1820, to practice his profession, and made his first appearance at the theatre in Petersburg, Va. He afterward played in our principal cities and towns, and having secured a moderate competence, bought a property in the vicinity of Baltimore, which he named "The Farm," and on which his son John Wilkes was born. Eccentric and dissipated, but brilliant, the father possessed some powerful qualities, which are transmitted to his sons, Junius Brutus, Edwin, and J. Wilkes. It is said there is another son, still younger, who is in the rebel army. The other three are all professional actors. Edwin Booth, the famous tragedian, is the next oldest to J. Wilkes.

The murderer made his first appearance as an actor in the year 1855, at the St. Charles Theater, Baltimore, and has since played in different parts of the country. Unlike his brothers, Junius Brutus and Edwin, both of whom are thoroughly loyal men, he has sympathized with the rebels since the beginning of the war. Southern by birth and education, he became an ardent advocate of the doctrine of "State rights," and in a letter written last November, just published, he takes credit to himself for having assisted at the hanging of John Brown. There is reason to believe that he was the leading spirit of the band of conspirators who resolved to murder all the leading members of the Government. That his unprincipled character, strong Southern sympathies, and unusual acquirements fully fitted him for the performance of such a deed there is no longer a doubt.

It is reported by a gentleman who heard the conversation, that, during his engagement in Louisville, in 1862, Booth fell into controversy with the treasurer of the theater—a rabid secessionist—while standing one morning in the box office. He remarked, in effect, that he was a Southern man, and liked the people of the South, who had been kind to him, but he could not, for all that, admit that they had any right or occasion to secede; that they had it all their own way in Congress, and if they insisted on fighting, they should have taken the American flag and fought under that. There is another story to the effect that Booth, while playing an engagement in Cleveland, a year or more ago, asserted that the man who would kill Abraham Lincoln would gain a more enviable celebrity than Washington himself. It is, of course, impossible to say whether these reported sayings are apocryphal or not.

The last appearance of Booth on the stage (except on one or two benefits in Washington) was at the Winter Garden, New York, and in conjunction with his brothers, Edwin and Junius Brutus, in the play of "Julius Cæsar," for the benefit of the Shakspeare Monument Fund. He was, we believe, to have played with them again at the same theater on the 22d of this month, for the benefit of the same fund. The play selected was "Romeo and Juliet," the cast of the Booths being—John Wilkes as Romeo, Edwin as Mercutio, and Junius as Friar Lawrence. He left the stage to engage in oil speculations, in which he was fortunate, having netted within six months between $50,000 and $75,000.

Mr. Lincoln's Farewell to his Home.

On leaving his home in Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1861, to go to Washington, Mr. Lincoln was accompanied to the depot by a large concourse of his friends and neighbors. As the train was about to leave, Mr. Lincoln said:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Gluttony in Germany.

Be our defects what they may, other countries have graver. In Germany especially, I find four heavy weights—call them domestic, social, or by any other name you like—which press down the population, and which so long as they are, will ever prevent it from achieving any higher position either of greatness or goodness. These weights are—1. Excess in eating. 2. Excess in beer drinking. 3. Excess in smoking. 4. Excess in the inhaling of foul air. As to the first there is no doubt a point up to which it is good both for his body and mind that man should feed. There are instances only too abundant of degeneration caused by insufficiency of food. But there is mischief also from the habitual consumption of an excess over the quantity called for by healthful nourishment. This is one of the chief elements of mischief in those affairs where historians tell us of hardy and temperate soldiers enervated by the indolent and luxurious habits of the people they have invaded—as in many instances, from Hannibal's army in Italy downwards. Their poverty, but not their will, consents in the general case of communities under feeding themselves; where there are the means, the defect is apt to be on the other side. Nor do the fasting ordinances of the Church of Rome do much to avert the evil. Setting aside a portion of Ireland, Brittany, and some parts of Scandinavia, where there is extreme poverty—keeping in view only the portions of Europe where the people are well off, and adjust the scale of their living more by choice and taste than from necessity—I have no doubt that the people of Scotland are the most frugal feeders in Europe; and if we look for results, among what people shall we find a better development, whether of brain or muscle? We have been accustomed in the North to speak of the Englishman as a great eater, but in comparison with the German he is naught, and in a general estimate of the gluttonous propensities and capacities of European nations, I think it likely he would hold a moderate place. He is apt to be fussy and talkative as to his eating, and to be loudly confessorial and depreciatory about it, as about all his other defects. Accustomed to being twitted by his northern neighbor on this head, he feels a diffidence about taking note of brother Herman's wonderful performances at the table, but a Scotchman feels himself free to record his amazement that the human frame should be raised to the accomplishment of such achievements in gluttony. Take an average man of business in London or Liverpool. At ten o'clock he is delivered at the scene of his labors, say in the public service or his own. From that time to six o'clock he has been incessantly occupied with affairs—some of them complex and difficult—some of them mere matters of easy routine. He has been able to snatch five minutes for luncheon, and that has sufficed. Meanwhile Herman, besides absorbing a gallon or perhaps two of beer, and exhaling half a pound of tobacco, has consumed no end of soup, sodden beef, roast veal, cutlets, ham, poultry, prawns, fermented cabbage, potato salad, asparagus, stewed prunes, apple tart, and every other kind of eatable he could get at. He has eaten out from one to two hours of the midday in which the Englishman has been at his hardest work.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Lamp Fish in British America.

I have never seen any fish half so fat and as good for Arctic winter food as these little lamp fish. It is next to impossible to broil or to fry them, for they melt completely into oil. Some idea of their marvelous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the natives use them as lamps for the lighting of their lodges. The fish, when dried, has a piece of rush pith, or a strip from the inner bark of the cypress-tree (Thuja gigantea), drawn through it, a long round needle made of hard wood being used for the purpose; it is then lighted, and burns steadily until consumed. I have often read comfortably by its light; the candlestick—literally a stick for the candle—consists of a bit of wood split at one end, with the lamp fish inserted in the cleft. These ready-made sea candles, little dips wanting only a wick that can be added in a minute, are easily transformed by heat and pressure into liquid. If the Indian drink, instead of burning them, he gets a fuel in the shape of oil that keeps up the combustion within himself, burnt and consumed in the lungs just as it was by the wick, but giving only heat. It is by no more chance that myriads of small fish, in obedience to a wondrous instinct, annually visit the northern seas, containing within themselves all the elements necessary for supplying light and heat and life to the poor savage who but for this supply must perish in the bitter cold of the long dreary winter.—*All the Year Round.*

An Interesting Reminiscence.

Four years ago President Lincoln, when present at the raising of the National flag at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, uttered these words: "I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this great confederacy so long together. It was something in the Declaration of Independence, giving liberty not only to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance.

* * * Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated upon the spot than to surrender it.

From Columbus to Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, O., April 29, 8 P. M.

Departed from Columbus as dated. The vast concourse of citizens who escorted the remains to the depot speaks well for the citizens of Columbus and the adjacent country.

The procession which accompanied the remains to the State House this morning conducted it to the starting point this evening.

D. E. Smith, Esq., President, and J. M. Lunt, Esq., Superintendent of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, are on board, giving personal attention to the wants and wishes of passengers. They have with them Messrs. Bremen and Comingo, chief track men, and Wm. Slater, telegraphic operator, with all the necessary implements for immediate repair. S. A. Hughes, Esq., as Conductor, and Mr. James Gourley, Engineer, are in charge of the train.

PLEASANT VALLEY, O., April 29, 8 45 P. M.—Very great bonfires lit up the country for miles. A large concourse of citizens were assembled around the depot. Two fine American flags, draped in mourning, were held in hand by two ladies. Depot was decorated with evergreens.

UNIONVILLE, O., April 29, 9 00 P. M.—There are only a dozen houses here, and yet there were about 200 persons present, most of them riding in wagons—the people having come in from the country.

MILFORD, O., April 29, 9.10 P. M.—Bonfires here around which are assembled some 400 or 500 people who were flags and handkerchiefs slowly. About two miles from this place a farmer and his family were standing in a field by a bonfire, and waving a flag.

WOODSTOCK, Ohio, April 29—9 40 P. M.—About five hundred people present. The ladies presented bouquets. One by Miss Villard, Miss Lucy Kimble and Miss Mary Kranston, on the part of the ladies of Woodstock. Another by Mrs. Ann M. Currier, and another by Mrs. G. Martin and Miss Delilah Heltz, two sisters. These ladies were permitted to enter the President's car and strew flowers on the coffin. The Woodstock Cornet Band, U. Cushman, leader, played a dirge and hymn—"Dreaming I sleep love" and Pleyl's Hymn. The village bells slowly rang. Men stood silent with uncovered heads. The scene was affecting as it was beautiful.

CABLE, Ohio, April 29—10 13 P. M.—The gentlemen on the train asked Mr. Lunt, Superintendent, where all the people came from who had assembled at this place. It was amazing. There were large bonfires. A soldier stood in the center of an assemblage holding a flag. All men stood uncovered.

URBANA, Ohio, 10 10 P. M. Some three thousand people present. Large cross on platform, entwined with circling wreaths of evergreens, which was worked under direction of Mrs. Miles G. Williams, President Ladies' Soldier Aid Society. From the top of the cross, and shorter arms, were hung illuminated colored transparencies. On the opposite side of the track was an elevated platform, on which were forty gentlemen and ladies, who sang with pathetic sweetness, the hymn entitled "Go to Thy Rest." How appropriate. The singers represented the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches. Large bonfires made night fight as day. Minute guns were fired. Ten young ladies entered the car and strewed flowers on the marred bier. One of the ladies was so affected that she cried and wept in great anguish.

NEW PARIS, O., 11 30 P. M.—Brilliant illuminations, by which may be seen a number of drooped flags, a large assemblage present, who stand in silence as they look on the moving train. A beautiful bouquet was presented and placed on the coffin by Mrs. Purroe. The bouquet was a most artistic one, made by Mrs. Stonleymeyer.

At Westville station crowds were gathered to pay respect to the dead.

CONOVER, O., 11 30 P. M.—A long line of people two deep are standing in file, on the right little boys and girls, then young men and women, and on the left elderly people. In the centre, supporting a large American flag, are three young ladies, Miss Ellen Throckmorton, Miss Nora Brecount and Miss Lizzie Barars. A patriotic religious song, with a slow and mournful air, was chanted by the flag-bearers.

PIQUA, O., April 30—12:20 A. M.—Not less than ten thousand people are in the living mass now about the train. A great desire is manifested to see the President, and many ladies inquire if "Little Willie" (the President's son who died three years ago) is along. When answered in the affirmative they exclaimed: "O, I wish I could see him!" The Troy band and the Piqua band played appropriate music, after which a delegation from the Methodist churches under Rev. Granville Moody, sang a hymn published in the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday. Rev. M. repeated the first line, when it was then sung by the entire choir. As you may imagine it was a scene such as is seldom witnessed. Think of such a scene at the holy midnight hour, when humanity is supposed to lay by its cares, and take its rest in the arms of repose.

GETTYSBURG, O., April 30, 1.10 A. M.—Large numbers of people are congregated together around huge bonfires. Drooping flags and other evidences of mourning are seen.

There were like scenes at Richmond Junction and Carington, just passed.

GREENVILLE, O., 1.30 A. M.—Thirty-six young ladies dressed in white, slowly waving the Star Spangled Banner, greeted the cortege here. Lafayette's requiem was sung with thrilling effect, by a number of ladies and gentlemen. About 600 people were congregated on the platform. Company C, 88th Ohio infantry, was drawn up in line, with fire arms reversed. The depot was tastefully decorated. On either side of the depot were two bonfires fifteen feet high, which shed most brilliant light all round the train and depot.

NEW PARIS, O., 2.41 A. M.—Great bonfires light up the skies. A crowd is gathered about, who stood with uncovered heads. A beautiful arch of evergreens was formed above the track, under which the train passed. The arch was 20 feet high and 10 feet in circumference.

At Wiley's, New Madison and Weaver's stations, mourners were congregated to pay respect to the passing dead.

A British Model Servant.

I like an ignorant valet, and a butler who has to spell out his newspaper. I sleep soundly when I know Jeames is not rummaging my letters, and picking up details for my biography out of my writing desk. It is a comfort to me to think that my Review or my Magazine is not thumbed by Mr. "Fag," or that my missing Quarterly has not to be sought for in the housekeeper's room. Jeames has to do with lamps and decanters—he is a creature of spoons, and finger glasses and lap dogs—and we want to make him a subscriber to the Saturday Review and a reader of Bulwer Lytton. Surely this is absurd. You would be afraid to trust your interests to a lawyer who had a passion for fossils, and passed much of his time in his laboratory, and yet you are quite ready to concede all the privileges of varied pursuits to a creature whose brightest day dream should never rise beyond a coal scuttle, and who, instead of unrolling a mummy, should be folding a napkin.

Domestic service is a profession, and to follow it well, the fewer distractions a man has the better. If I see the butler with the Times in his hand, I am prepared to find the claret sharp; if I see Jeames with Bell's Life, I understand at once why my boots are lacking in lustre. Try a free press on board of a man-of-war, and see how much discipline you will get, and yet a household must be ruled pretty much like a ship. You want promptitude, activity, exactness and obedience; and how much of these are you to expect from a set of creatures puffed up with the self-importance of a mistaken status, their heads turned with all the projects of an ill-judging philanthropy bestowed to them, and full of Penny Journalism and Once a Week-erie?

Why can modern mechanical genius do nothing for us? Oh for a steam-butler and a self-acting housemaid! Oh for a cook that a man could wind up like an eight-day clock and never think of till the end of the week! Take my word for it the fellow who makes your toast or fills out your Madeira has more of your daily happiness in his keeping than it is at all pleasant to acknowledge; and to elevate him to a position where this mastery becomes a tyranny, is as repugnant to good sense as to good economy. I am ready to subscribe for an asylum for all ill treated and ruined masters to-morrow, but for a "Flunkie's Home" I'll give never a sixpence.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Memory in Drowning.

Some years ago A. held a bond against B. for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. When the bond became due, A. made a diligent search for it among his papers, but it was not to be found. Knowing to a certainty that the bond had not been paid or otherwise legally disposed of, A. concluded frankly to inform his neighbor B. of its loss and to rely upon his sense of justice for its payment. But in his surprise, when informed of the loss, B. denied ever have given such a bond, and strongly intimated a fraudulent design on his part in asserting that such a transaction had taken place between them. Being unable to prove his claim A. was compelled to submit to the loss of the debt, and also to the charge of dishonorable intentions in urging the demand. Years passed away, and the affair almost ceased to be thought of, when, one day, while A. was bathing in Charles river he was seized with cramp and came near drowning. After sinking and rising several times he was seized by a friend, and drawn to the shore and carried home, apparently lifeless. But by application of the usual remedies he was restored, and as soon as he gained sufficient strength he went to his bookcase, took out a book, and from between the leaves took out the identical bond which had been so long missing. He then stated that while drowning and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, there suddenly stood out before him, as it were in a picture, every act of his life, from his childhood to the moment when he sank beneath the waters, and that among other acts was that of his placing that bond in a book and laying it away in the bookcase. A., armed with the long lost document found in this marvelous manner, called upon B., of whom he recovered the debt with interest. Similar instances of quickened memory might easily be given.

The Family of the Late President.

Our murdered President leaves a widow and two children—Captain Robert Lincoln, a young man of about twenty-four years, and Theddeus, the family pet, whom his father was wont to call Tad, about twelve years old.

It is a remarkable fact that the late President has not a blood relation, save his two boys. Mrs. Lincoln has relatives, but her husband has none living.

One son, Willie, died since Mr. Lincoln has occupied the White House, and the remains of Willie are making the mournful journey in the same car from Washington to Springfield with his dead father.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

C. A. WOODBRIDGE, Agent,

IMPORTER OF

QUEENSWARE,

CHINA,

GLASSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

AND

PLATED WARE.

☞ Prices reduced to correspond with present value of Gold.

No. 16 West Washington street,

mar28 d3m INDIANAPOLIS.

THE PLACE TO BUY!

JACOB BECKER & CO.,

No. 18 East Washington street, op. Court House

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING. A choice assortment of Domestic and Imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Which we will make to order on short notice, in the latest styles, at the lowest possible rates.

The Cutting Department will be under the charge of Mr. Jacob Huber, late of New York City.

We guarantee our work second to none anywhere.

apr7 d3m JACOB BECKER & CO.

Dr. T. M. STEVENS,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE—NORTH-WEST CORner of Illinois and First streets. mar1 d3m

WANTED,

MEN ACQUAINTED WITH THE BUSINESS to canvass for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Territory can be given in travel in the State, if preferred, can canvass in this city. Local agents appointed. Compensation liberal. Address Benj. S. Myrick, State Agent, Richmond, Ind., or call on J. J. Bayden, local agent, Bird's Block, over American Express Office, Indianapolis. apr7 d3m

J. T. DUNN,

Real Estate Agent,

No. 10 North Pennsylvania Street,

Opposite Odd Fellows Hall, up-stairs,

HAS ON HAND, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, desirable City Residences, Vacant Lots, and Farms in this and other States. apr5 d3m

Losses Paid in 40 Years

OVER

$17,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

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NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362.71.

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NAVIGATION RISKS.

☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. ABROMET & BRADSHAW,

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TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

G. S. MYERS. J. T. DRUMMOND.

MYERS & DRUMMOND,

Manufacturers and Wholesalers,

Nos. 22 and 24 Second Street, Alton, Illinois.

WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE AT No. 11 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Indiana, where we will keep constantly on hand all styles of plug tobacco. We respectfully invite the trade to call and examine our stock. We will sell as low if not lower than the same stock can be bought in this city or any other market.

MYERS & DRUMMOND.

mar 6 d3m

A NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS

JAPANNED WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS IN JAPANNED and Stamped Tin-ware is called to this branch of business, which I have lately added to my

House-Furnishing Emporium.

As I have employed No. 1 workman, I am prepared to furnish dealers in Japanned and Stamped Tin ware with everything in this line at New York prices.

Job Work

JAPANNED NEATLY AND WITH DISPATCH.

JACOB VOEGTLE,

103 East Washington St.,

marl d6m INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, April 6th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the INDIANA NATIONAL BANK OF INDIANAPOLIS, in the City of Indianapolis, in the County of Marion, and State of Indiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Indiana National Bank at Indianapolis, in the City of Indianapolis, in the County of Marion, and State of Indiana, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office this sixth day of April, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,

apr18 d60t Comptroller of the Currency.

Ordnance and Quartermasters' Accounts Settled.

TEAL & McCLELLAND,

FORMERLY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT offer their services to officers mustered out, resigned, discharged and dismissed, in adjusting their accounts and procuring Certificates of Non Indebtedness. From their long experience in the Departments, they feel justified in guaranteeing to all those who call upon them a speedy settlement of their accounts, especially with the Ordnance Office and Quartermaster's Department.

Officers who do not desire to visit Washington will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

We also procure Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money and pay for horses killed in battle.

TEAL & McCLELLAND,
331 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Post Office Box 967. Washington, D. C.
feb6 d3m

BY WILEY & MARTIN,

Real Estate Brokers & Auctioneers.

23

SUBURBAN LOTS,

Each containing from 2 to 6 Acres, for Residences or Gardens,

AT AUCTION!

On MONDAY, May 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

ON THE PREMISES, ON THE EXTENSION of Virginia Avenue, southeast of the City, near the terminus of the Street Railroad.

These lots are situated on the east side of the Shelbyville Gravel Road, just beyond Pleasant Run, and are a subdivision of the land heretofore known as the Gregg Farm. The lots all lie beautifully, and are very eligible for suburban residences or for garden purposes. A number of the lots are covered with a fine growth of forest trees, others with fine fruit trees.

The lots all lie within a few minutes' walk of the Street Cars, which leave the terminus on Virginia Avenue, for the center of the city, each 10 minutes. No more desirable lots have yet been offered for sale. ☞ Sale positive. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE. One-fifth cash, one-fifth in six months, one-fifth in twelve months, one-fifth in eighteen months, one-fifth in twenty four months, with interest.

For further particulars inquire of
WILEY & MARTIN,
apr25 dlltmyl Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY A LADY WITH TWO BOYS—WOULD PREfer a situation in the country to take charge of a dairy or small Farm. Best of references given. Address No. 474 S Tennessee st. apr26d1w

NEW STORE ROOMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS ERECTING two store Rooms on the corner of two principal streets, in one of the most wealthy and thickly populated parts of the city. One of the rooms will be built expressly for a Drug Store and the other for a family Grocery. Any one wishing to enter into such business will learn of a fine opening by calling on A. ROSENTHAL, No. 47 Louisiana st., opposite Union Depot, up stairs, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M., or 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. apr26d1w

TO THE SICK.

"BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS."

DOCTOR GRAY,

EDITOR OF THE BAUNSCHEIDTISMUS, MEDical Lecturer, &c., begs leave to announce to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, that he has arrived in this city, and may be consulted upon diseases of his specialty, embracing

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Impotence, Seminal Weakness, Goitre or Swollen Neck, Dropsy,

Gravel or Stone in Bladder, Paralysis, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, &c. In which cases his terms generally are

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

It should be remembered that the Doctor administers little or NO MEDICINES internally, relying almost entirely upon the science of "Baunscheidtism," or the new method of curing Rheumatic, Inflammatory and Chronic diseases, by means of volatile REMEDIAL AGENTS of a peculiar nature and applied upon the points of "Electric Needles," directly to the diseased parts. He also guarantees to treat successfully Consumption, Diseases of the Heart and all the various Diseases of the Throat and Chest. He is enabled to submit the following among grateful public, (by permission):

Dr. Gray leaves to-day for St. Joseph where he will remain two or three weeks. During his short stay in our city he has effected many astonishing and thorough cures. Many instances which he has healed the worst cases of rheumatism and diseases of the eye and ear. His success has been unparalleled, and his fame as a successful practitioner has been spread throughout the state and even into Missouri. Parties who have been treated by him, to whom diseases have not been thoroughly cured, can have an opportunity of consulting the Doctor when he returns from St. Joseph.—*Leavenworth Times.*

Dr. Gray's treatment of various diseases is resulting beneficially in almost every instance. His treatment of the following case has been most successful: Michael Brady, of this city, has been afflicted recently with dropsy for more than a year, and had employed many physicians to no effect. He has been under Dr. Gray's treatment for the past three weeks, and is almost entirely recovered. He is increasing in strength and is growing better every day.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

Dr. Gray is still in town, and those desirous of consulting him must call soon. His remarkable cures are well known to many of our citizens.—*Leavenworth Bulletin.*

His cures are almost miraculous.—*Leavenworth Times.*

LEAVENWORTH, March 28, 1864.

DR. GRAY—My Dear Sir: My husband was taken sick fifteen months ago with an ordinary cold. We called in a doctor immediately, and we have never had right. About seven months ago he was taken with the dropsy, which caused his limbs to swell and his body also, so that he was twice his natural size, in which condition he was when you found him. His whole body was horribly swollen. You came up and operated on him on Saturday, the 19th of March, 1864. Monday he felt better; Tuesday the bloat was gone considerably, and he was cheerful and in good spirits for the first time in six months. He is now comparatively well, and, I hope, will soon be able to tread in his usual walk. I can but think it a Lord's blessing that you came to this section. Hoping that good fortune may attend your efforts, I am, Doctor, your thankful friend, ANNIE BRANNAN.

LEAVENWORTH, March 22 1864.

DR. GRAY: My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough during the past fourteen months. Her cough was so bad that it was with difficulty that she obtained any sleep at nights. When I applied to you her chest would not measure over five inches across. She had been compelled to forego all exercise, as I was daily growing weaker and more dejected. I was persuaded to call upon you, and did so on the 11th of March. You have seen my wife but once, operated upon her but once, and she now feels comparatively well. She coughs none. Her appetite is good, she is in good spirits, and improving daily. I consider you have saved my wife to me. I am, Doctor, gratefully yours, JOHN DAVIS, Shawnee street, opposite the Mansion House.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1865.

DOCTOR GRAY—Dear Sir: Hearing that you were about to leave us for a time, I think it proper to acknowledge in writing, your result in my case. During the past eight years I have been afflicted with dropsy swellings, which first commenced immediately after I got well of the bilious fever. I applied to you I think about March 16th. At that time I could scarcely breathe, and could not lay down two minutes at a time. The first operation with the "needles" helped me, and under your treatment I have been rendered a perfectly healthy man.

I am gratefully yours, Doctor,
H. McKAY HENDERSON,
S. W. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Streets.

CENTRALIA, ILL., April 18, 1865.

FRIEND DOCTOR: You will remember your old friend patient, Goodale, upon whom you operated with the "needles," at Leavenworth, last May, '64. Learning of your being in St. Louis, I write you the result of your treatment.

Upon my return home I never thought to tell my wife of the "needles," and would not had it not occurred to me, at the end of about six months, that I had not had yet the usual return of the torturing rheumatic pains. I must confess I had no confidence in the treatment at the time, but now consider myself completely cured by you.

Yours, in haste, WM. G. GOODALE.
To Dr. Gray, St. Louis, Mo.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1865.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—As you requested I write you my condition. I have been afflicted with Neuralgia more or less every month for the past four years. I have been relieved by the use of morphine, etc., during the time, but the dreadful neuralgia was sure to return in a short time again.

Now, strange as it rarely is, I have not had a single twinge since your first operation with the "needles." I hope you will come this way soon.

Yours, sincerely, MARTHA A. LEWIS.

Eastern testimonials in abundance could be published, as also could certificates regarding diseases the nature of which forbid their publicity.

The Doctor will, in a few days submit certificates from citizens of Indianapolis.

☞ No charge for consultation. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DOCTOR GRAY, Baunscheidtist,

Office No. 10 E. Washington St.,

(Up Stairs,) nearly over the Adams Express Office.

apr26 d1w

ORIENTAL HOUSE

Indianapolis, Indiana.

UPON THIS HOUSE, ENLARGEMENTS, ALterations and changes are being made. After remodeling the whole building it will be large, commodious, and elegant. The place will show the alterations. This House is now subject to lease. A finer opportunity for making money has never been offered. Application had better be made immediately. Apply at once to the undersigned.

apr1 d1m F. COSTIGAN.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a					$50 note.	
Two	"	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	"	$1,000	"
$1	"	"	"	"	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

The Only Loan in Market,

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own Agents, to whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis National Bank.
Citizens' National B'k, Indianapolis.
feb15 d&w3m

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge

by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. U. ORVIS, *President.*
J. T. HILL, *Cashier.* mar3 d&w3m

INDIANAPOLIS SCALE WORKS.

GOOLMAN, MORRIS & CO.,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

Western Hay, Stock and Railroad Scales,

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUMS AT THE Indiana and Illinois State Fairs. Salesroom No. 78 West Washington street, near the Bate House. Factory opposite Iron Rolling Mill.

Also, manufacturers of Goolman and Gale's Patent Lever Straw and Stalk Cutters, Store and Warehouse Trucks, &c. Scales and Trucks repaired.

Orders and patronage solicited. Liberal discounts to the trade. mar4 d3m

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER,

—And—

HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PRACTICAL TESTS HAVING FULLY DEMONstrated the superiority of this Machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the Steam Engine and Cast Iron Driving Pipe, (but will be furnished if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick, Rope, Bull wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

The Derrick is removed from the well by the Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the drillings from the to the surface, but likewise effectually clears out and renders all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

With this Machine and a practical Engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from fifteen to thirty days after the well pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these Machines at New York, Newburgh, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Penn. For further information, price, terms, &c., address SIMEON LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

apr10 d3m

E. B. ALVORD. J. M. CALDWELL.

E. B. ALVORD & CO.,

(Successors to ALVORD, CALDWELL & ALVORD,)

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A large and well-selected Stock of

GROCERIES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS AND TEAS,

Constantly on hand.

No. 68 East Washington Street.

feb3 d3m

M'KERNAN & FRANK

Real Estate Agents

89 1-2 West Washington St.,

NEXT DOOR TO THE PALMER HOUSE, UP STAIRS.

jan5d6m

BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH Trains will leave the Union Depot as follows:

6.45 A. M., Mail;
4.00 P. M., Accommodation (for Union only);
6.30 P. M., Night Express.

TRAINS FROM THE EAST ARRIVE:

10.00 A. M., Accommodation;
12.20 P. M., Night Express,
6.40 P. M., Mail.

feb3 d3m

E. N. BROWN,
General Superintendent.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and most Important Discovery

OF THE

Nineteenth Century!!

No man's name is more intimately connected with the history of MATERIA MEDICA of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical Discovery, than that of

John Bull, of Louisville, Kentucky.

His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Wild Cherry has become a household word throughout the West and South. His Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide-spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them, that while there is breath in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather or climate, or to miasmatic influences, it stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL!

And justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

IN DYSPEPSIA

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more Like a Charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease. A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon Whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things by their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new remedy.

GIVE THE

CEDRON BITTERS

One Trial, and you will never Use any Others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the

BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS,

In all affections of the

Brain, depending upon Derangement of the Stomach or Bowels;

IN

GOUT, RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and in

FEVER AND AGUE,

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine glass of the Bitters, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

Daily, Keefer & Rush,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

Who also sell

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Remember!

DAILY, KEEFER & RUSH.

deal1'64 d1y&w

REDUCED PRICES!

THE CHINA TEA STORE,
No. 20,
Bates House Block,
ILLINOIS STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

H. H. LEE,

THANKING THE PUBLIC FOR PAST LIBERAL patronage, would respectfully say that owing to the recent decline in gold we have reduced our prices on Green and Black Teas from 10 to 60 cents per pound. mar25 d30t

GREAT DISTRIBUTION
—BY THE—
EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION,
195 & 197 Broadway, N. Y.

OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings,

Silver Ware, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, and elegant JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Cameo, Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, &c., &c., valued at

$500,000.

Distributions made in the following manner:

CERTIFICATES naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the certificate or order for some article, will be delivered at our office or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws, and its value, and can then send One Dollar and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES may, in this manner, obtain an article *worth from One to Five Hundred Dollars,*

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn, and its value. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THE EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION

would call attention to the fact of its being the original and largest Gift Association in the country. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no BLANKS.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names:

Andrew Wilson, Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn., Oil Painting, value, $100; Jas. Hargraves, 821 Broadway, New York, Oil Painting, value, $100; E. F. Jones, Barrett, Marshall Co., Kansas, Melodeon, value, $200; Patrick J. Byrnes, Waterbury, Ct., Gold Watch, value, $125; J. F. Shaw, 224 East 24th street, N. Y., Piano, value, $350; Mrs. Chas. J. [illegible], Elmira, N. Y., Piano, value, $300; Miss Lucy [illegible], Elmira, N. Y., Cluster Diamond Ring, value, $200; Mrs. R. Pennoyer, City Hotel, Nashville, Tenn., Melodeon, value, $125; Oscar M. Allen, Co. B, 142d Reg. Ind. Vols., Nashville, Tenn., Watch, value, $35; Rowland S. Patterson, Co. D, 10th Iowa Vet. Volunteers, Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs. Abbey J. Parsons, Springfield, Mass., Melodeon, value, $150; James L. Dexter, City Surveyor, Syracuse, N. Y., Gold Watch, value, $150; Mrs. James Ely, 187 Wooster street, corner of Bleecker, New York, Oil Painting, value, $100; Mrs. J. C. Coles, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Silver Castor, value, $40; Dr. J. R. Sinclair, No. 4 Main street, Utica, N. Y., Framed Engraving, value, $25; Hon. Luther Detmold, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value $100.

Were we permitted, we might add many names to the above list, but many persons object to our doing so, we therefore publish no names without permission.

Letters from various parties throughout the country acknowledging the receipt of very valuable gifts may be seen on file at our office.

LIST OF ARTICLES
To be Sold for One Dollar Each

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

	EACH.
10 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$250 00 to 500 00
10 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases	125 00 to 225 00
50 Fine Oil Paintings	25 00 to 100 00
200 Fine Steel Engrav'gs, Framed	12 00 to 25 00
100 Music Boxes	12 00 to 45 00
100 Silver Revolving Pat. Castors,	15 00 to 40 00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets,	15 00 to 35 00
500 Sets Silver Tea & Table Spoons	15 00 to 30 00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	75 00 to 150 00
150 Diamond Rings	50 00 to 200 00
250 Ladies' Gold Watches	60 00 to 85 00
450 Silver Watches	25 00 to 50 00
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains	5 00 to 25 00
2,000 Pairs Ear Rings, (new styles)	1 50 to 8 00
3,000 Gold Pencils and Tooth Picks	3 00 to 8 00
3,000 Onyx and Amethyst Brooches	4 00 to 10 00
3,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches	4 00 to 6 00
1,000 Masonic Pins	4 00 to 6 00
2,500 Fine Gold Watch Keys	3 50 to 6 00
5,000 Children's Armlets	4 50 to 6 00
2,500 Sets of Bosom Studs	1 50 to 6 00
2,500 Enameled Sleeve Buttons	2 50 to 10 00
10,000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings	1 00 to 5 00
5,000 Stone Set and Seal Rings	2 50 to 10 00
5,000 Lockets, all sizes	2 00 to 7 00
10,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry	5 00 to 20 00
4,000 Watch Charms (each)	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Ex. Cases	4 00 to 6 00
5,000 Gent's Breast and Scarf Pins	3 00 to 20 00
2,000 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles	4 00 to 6 50
2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains	6 00 to 20 00
1,000 Gold Thimbles	5 00 to 7 50
2,000 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold	10 00 to 20 00
10,000 Gold Crosses	1 50 to 6 00
5,000 Oval Band Bracelets	6 00 to 20 00
4,000 Chased Bracelets	5 00 to 15 00
2,000 Ball Eardrops, all colors	3 00 to 5 00
5,000 Fine Gold Pens	2 00 to 3 50
5,000 New Style Jet & Gold Eardrops	3 00 to 7 00
2,000 Gold Pens with Gold Mounted Ebony Holders	6 00 to [illegible]

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for One Dollar by purchasing a Sealed Envelope for 25 Cents.

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1 00; Eleven for $2 00; Thirty for $5 00; Sixty-five for $10 00; One Hundred for $15 00.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

A fresh assortment of Certificates for the articles enumerated above are fairly mixed in their proportion on the 1st and 15th days of each month, so that all will have an equal chance of obtaining a valuable prize.

Our patrons are desired to send United States money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary. Letters should be addressed to our Box, 5700 Post Office, for greater safety, and those containing over $5 should be registered.

Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied by the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,
Box 5700 Post Office, New York.
apr8 d&w1m

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID LIST OF Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., worth $500,000, to be sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you will receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	each $100 00
100 Gold Watches	60 00
200 Ladies' Watches	35 00
500 Silver Watches	$15 00 to $25 00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12 00 " 15 00
1,000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5 00 " 15 00
6,000 Vest and Neck Chains	4 00 " 12 00
4,000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4 00 " 8 00
4,000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches	3 00 " 8 00
7,000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops	3 00 " 8 00
6,000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3 00 " 8 00
4,000 Oval Band Bracelets	5 00 " 8 00
2,000 Chased Bracelets	5 00 " 10 00
3,500 California Diamond Pins and Rings	2 50 " [illegible]
2,000 Gold Watch Keys	2 50 " 6 00
5,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 " 8 00
3,000 Gold Thimbles	4 00 " 6 00
5,000 Miniature Lockets	2 00 " 7 00
4,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4 00 " 9 00
2,500 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 00 " 8 00
2,000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 00 " 8 00
6,000 Chased Gold Rings	2 00 " 5 00
4,000 Stone Set Rings	2 00 " 6 00
6,500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold	5 00 " 15 00
5,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles	5 00 " 15 00
5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil	4 00 " 8 00
4,000 Gold Pens, Ebony Holder and Case	6 00 " 10 00
5,000 Gold Pens, Mounted Holders	2 00 " 6 00

All the goods in the above list will be sold, without reservation, FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar and receive the article named, or any other in the list of the same value.

In all transactions by mail, we charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five Certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, one hundred for $15.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every instance.

AGENTS—Special terms to Agents.

Address GEORGE DEMERIT & CO.,
mar2 d3m 303 BROADWAY, New York.

Universal Safety Match.
Universal Safety Fuses.
Security for Life and Property.
Security for Life and Property.
Free from Phosphorus and Sulphur.
Free from Phosphorus and Sulphur.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

SAMUEL F. HOLT & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
123 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
BROWNING & SLOAN, Agents for Indianapolis.
mar31 d6m

W. I. HASKIT. [illegible]

W. I. HASKIT & CO.,
No. 14 West Washington street,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
Dry Salts,
Acids,
Spices,
Brushes,
Druggists' Glassware,
Instruments,
Window Glass,
Physicians' Pocket Cases,

PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS, &C.

RETAIL DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY PHYSICIANS and General Storekeepers are invited to call at our establishment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that we can make it to their interest to purchase their supplies of us.

We ask a trial from those in want of reliable articles in our line.

We solicit orders, either in person or by mail, which will be filled with promptness under our own supervision, and with due regard to the interest of our customers. mar28 d3m

NATIONAL Petroleum Mining Company,
OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF INDIANA.

CAPITAL, $320,000,
In 6,400 Shares at $50 Each.
WORKING CAPITAL, $10,000.

OFFICE—No. 3 Talbott & New's Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICERS.
William H. Turner, President and Superintendent.
D. Jess Reed, Vice-President.
Edwin A. Davis, Secretary.
J. George Stilz, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
[illegible] Root, W. A. Schofield, Wm. H. Turner, J. A. Grosvenor, Wm. T. Clark, C. C. Olin, J. O. Hereth, Lucien Hills, Omer Newman, Jesse McLese and Edwin A. Davis.

A limited number of Shares are now offered to the public on terms that the Company feel confident will pay subscribers

Over Two Hundred Per Cent.

$10 per share only required at time of subscription. For maps, circulars or information, apply to the Secretary of the Company, at Indianapolis.
apr22 d&w60t

PETROLEUM.
The New York and Liverpool
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of the State of New York.

Capital, One Million Dollars,
IN
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,
AT
$10 PER SHARE.

Subscription Price, Five Dollars per Share, not liable to further Assessment.

OFFICES:
No. 24 Empire Building,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
P. O. Address, Box 5,368, New York.

OFFICERS.
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5,368, New York City, or to "Atlantic Bank," Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City, or to any of its Agents. mar7 d3m

MONEY TO LEND.
MAY & SMITH,

AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNMENT TO LOAN $50,000, in sums from $1 to thousands, on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clothing, Furniture, Musical Instruments, and other personal property, at No. 16½ North Illinois street, Norwood's Block, the first building north of the Bates House, up stairs. Private rooms, second door. Office open at all hours.

☞ Unredeemed Pledges of all kinds for sale or trade. feb20'65 d1y

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, in the City of Indianapolis, for the choosing of the following city officers to serve for two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified: Mayor, City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Marshal, City Attorney, City Assessor, City Civil Engineer, and Street Commissioner. Also, one Councilman to represent each ward in the Common Council of said city, to serve four years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Polls will be opened on the day above named at the following places, from 8 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.:

At the School House in 1st Ward,
" " " 2d "
" " " 3d "
" " " 4th "
" " " 5th "
" " " 6th "
" " " 7th "
" " " 8th "
At M. Wenger's Hall, in 9th "

JOHN UNVERSAW,
apr10 d15t City Marshal.

THE
MAMMOTH GROCERY.

Having just renewed our

Stock of Groceries,

UNDER THE FALL OF GOLD,

We can Sell Lower than any House in the West.

1,000 HALF BBLS. WHITE FISH, 500 quarters;
500 packages Mackerel;
10 drums Codfish;
500 boxes Herring;
50 hhds. Sugar; 50 brls. do.
50 brls. Molasses and Syrup;
100 bags Coffee;
100 half chests Tea;
500 boxes Soap and Candles;
000 caddies fine Tobacco. We are the only house that sells the May Apple Tobacco.
500 cases Table Salt, 20 boxes in a case;
6,000 kegs Nails.

We are the only Agent for the sale of the Monroeville Mills Extra Family Flour, also for the White Lick and Bluff Mills. These brands are the highest grades sold here.

Our stock of Groceries is very large, too numerous to mention.

CALL ON US
And purchase Goods. No charge for giving prices.
Andrew Wallace.
feb18 d&w3m

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF Indianapolis will receive sealed proposals on Monday, May 1st, 1865, for

Grading and graveling Fort Wayne Avenue and sidewalks, between Delaware and Alabama streets—good river or creek gravel.

Also, for grading and graveling Fort Wayne Avenue and sidewalks, between Alabama street and Corporation line north—Good river or creek gravel.

Also, for grading and graveling [illegible] street sidewalks, and coating center of street with cinders—Pit gravel for sidewalks, cinders from Rolling Mill.

Also, for grading, paving with brick, and curbing the outer edge with Flat Rock Stone, the sidewalks on the southeast side of Kentucky Avenue, between Washington and Maryland streets.

Also, for grading, paving and curbing the sidewalks on Ohio street, between Pennsylvania and Tennessee streets—White oak curbing.

Also, for grading and graveling Vermont street and sidewalks, between Alabama and Meridian streets—Good river or creek gravel.

Also, for grading and graveling the sidewalks on the east side of Missouri street, between South and Merrill streets—Good river or creek gravel.

Also, for grading and bowldering Washington street and National Road, and curbing the outer edge of the sidewalks with stone, between the first alley west of West street and Blake street.

Also for building nine cisterns, one at each of the following named places:

One at corner of Bluff Road and Ray street to hold 600 barrels.

One on Illinois street, between Merrill and McCarty, to hold 600 barrels.

One on Illinois street, near Louisiana, to hold 700 barrels.

One on Alabama street, near Maryland, to hold 700 barrels.

One at corner of Noble street and Fletcher Avenue, to hold 600 barrels.

One at corner of Georgia and Cady streets, to hold 600 barrels.

One at corner of Noble and Michigan streets, to hold 600 barrels.

One on East street, near Vine, to hold 600 barrels.

One at corner of Tennessee and Walnut streets, to hold 600 barrels.

Also, for building a new foot bridge over the western arm of the canal at its crossing of the National Road.

Specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, in Glenn's Block, Washington street. No proposal will be received by the Common Council unless the same be accompanied by the signature of the proposed security or securities. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all proposals that may be received for the execution of the work.

JAMES WOOD, Civil Engineer.
Per [illegible], A. C. E.
Indianapolis, April 20th, 1865.—apr21 d10t

BROWN & WHITEHOUSE,
Carpenters and Builders,
No. 212 West Washington Street.

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS AND specifications for buildings of every description and contract for the erection of the same on the most reasonable terms. All work entrusted to our care will be promptly executed in the most workmanlike manner. A good stock of well seasoned lumber on hand for all kinds of work in our line. Persons who contemplate building would do well to give us a call. mar23 d3m

WRIGHT & BEHYMER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Temperance Hall,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FOR SALE,

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH ILLINOIS street	$ 5,000
Cottage House, large lot, on Fletcher's av.	[illegible]
Brick Dwelling House, North Illinois street	8,000
Desirable Dwelling House, North Illinois st.	7,000
Business Property, on S. New Jersey street	6,600
Desirable property on N. Meridian street	7,500
Large Brick residence, N. Alabama street	6,000
Cottage House, 6 rooms, S. East street	2,100
House and Lot, 110 feet front	5,000
Four New Cottage Houses, E. Georgia street, each	1,500
Two Houses and Lots on Virginia av., each	3,000
Large House and Lot, Fletcher's avenue	4,000
Neat House, four rooms	700
House of seven rooms, good lot, on North st.	4,200
Twenty-four Acres Garden Land near city	3,000
Fifteen Acres Land, desirable property, near the city	7,500

We have a large variety of property on our books which is offered at reduced prices.
feb27 d3m

BE WISE IN TIME!
Dr. N. S. PENDERY,
Physician and Surgeon
No. 24 1-2 East Washington Street

IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERAL PRACtice of Medicine, I treat by a new and reliable Medium, and with the happiest results, all forms of diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary and Sexual systems. Young man, with hollow cheeks and pallid countenance, telling in fearful language the silent working of some formidable disease undermining your constitution, memory and reason, hurrying you to a premature death, reflect while reason holds sway, and avail yourself of a treatment that dissipates the frightful disease, and cures the most harassing weakness and other causes of serious difficulty and perpetual annoyance.

Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Effects of Self Abuse, and their results—Inability to Consummate the Marriage Contract, Mental and Physical Prostration, Epilepsy, Insanity and Consumption.

"The foe,
Like a staunch murderer, steady to his purpose,
Presses him close through every lane of life,
Nor misses once the track, but presses on,
Till forced at last to the tremendous verge,
And at once he sinks."

Likewise, I will guarantee a radical cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, in all their stages, entirely removing from the blood the last spark of these terrible diseases that so gradually burn up the fountain of life.

Diseases and Conditions Peculiar to Females.

Prolapsus Uteri (falling of the womb), Eruptions of the Skin, Chlorosis, or Green sickness—characterized by a yellowish, dirty green pallor of the cuticle, **Emansio Mensium,** or absent menstruation, **Amenorrhœa,** or retention of the menses, **Dysmenorrhœa,** a painful and difficult flow of the menses, **Menorrhagia,** or profuse menstruation, **Leucorrhœa,** an excessive and altered secretion of the mucus—generally white, or nearly colorless and transparent.

Reader, I have given you a class of diseases that are met with in females of all ages, whether married or unmarried, and to married females would say that there are many other forms of diseases peculiar to your sex—disease of **Pregnancy, Parturition and Lactation,** of which space will not admit me to elucidate. I omit it for the consultation chamber, adding but one more disease to the list, and that a formidable one—**Ulceration of the body of the Uterus.**

VAPOR BATHS.

The inhabitants of Indianapolis and vicinity are also informed that Dr. Pendery has opened a spacious and commodious Bath Room, office No. 24½ East Washington street, to enable the sick and afflicted to test the efficacy of the Medicated Vapor Baths.

It is not deemed necessary to dilate or in any way enlarge on the remarkable and astonishing cures performed through the agency of these baths, the wonderful effect of Fumigation, of reducing medical agents to vapor, and bringing the heated vapor to the surface of the body, has attracted the attention and challenged the admiration of the most distinguished medical men of the age.

The Vapor Baths have been introduced by the Court Surgeons, while every royal family in Europe, and have very generally received the plaudits of all classes of patients, in humble as well as in the higher walks of life.

The Vapor Baths are precisely adapted to every class of diseases of the blood. In Chronic Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, Palsy, Lung Disease, and most especially to the above enumerated diseases.

A trial of these Baths never fails to convince the most skeptical of the wonderful curative power of exterior reduced to a vapor, and applied exactly to the spot of disease. Vapors penetrate with great rapidity, and soothe irritation and relieve pain, which no medicine taken in substance can reach.

The sick and infirm from disease, no matter how long standing, or what the disease may be, are cordially invited to give our Baths a trial.

These Baths accelerate the effects of alterative medicines, drawing disease out of the system, changing the state of the body in constitutional diseases, and increasing the action of the absorbent vessels.

☞ Office hours, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.
apr7 d3m P. O. Box 1364.

RED JACKET
RED JACKET
BITTERS.
BITTERS.

THESE BITTERS ARE PREPARED IN PURE Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of entirely different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of fever and ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

Call for Red Jacket and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
feb18 d&wly 21 River street, Chicago.

CONSTITUTION WATER
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THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STRANGUARY AND BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and [illegible] the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing, and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by a sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result, and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes [illegible] bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
For sale in Indianapolis by BROWNING & SLOAN.
For sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.
jan18 d&w6m

WOOL.
ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS,
Now occupying their New Stores,
20 and 22 North Front Street and 21 and 23 Letitia Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Having been thirty years in the trade, and knowing all the MANUFACTURERS in this vicinity, would solicit consignments of WOOL, WOOLEN YARNS and COTTON YARNS, and will make CASH advances, if desired, on all shipments at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
mar7 d3m

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER!

ATTENTION TO SOMETHING THAT MAY prevent much sorrow in future. It is a lamentable fact that many of our men bleed to death on the field before the Surgeons can get to them. Having been in the service over three years, where I saw so many of these pitiful cases, I was led to search for a remedy, and I found it. I have discovered a powder which, when applied to a wound, will never fail to stop the flow of blood. This is no patent humbug, but something that every soldier should have in his pocket. Send me one dollar by mail, and I will send you by return mail a package of this medicine, which you can send in a letter to any part of the army. Certainly no one will run the risk of having to reproach themselves with the death of a husband, father, brother or son, when for one dollar they might have prevented it. Address Geo's Box 769, Indianapolis, Ind. feb20 d3m

CHINESE ELIXIR!

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN USED WITH AStonishing success in the Southern States for several years as a certain remedy for producing a new and healthy growth of Hair on bald heads, and for restoring grey hair to its natural color.

Owing to the peculiar combination of ingredients used in its manufacture, it exerts a special stimulating action on the roots of the hair, giving them new life, and thereby inducing a secretion of nutriment for the production and growth of new hair.

It is a well known fact that the cause of the hair becoming grey, is owing to the glands which supply it with coloring matter ceasing to act, or, in other words, losing their vitality. This preparation has properly in a degree unequaled by any other remedy of exciting these glands to a new and healthy action.

The Elixir is also an unfailing cure for all diseases of the scalp, such as "Scald Head," "Dandruff," &c.

In addition to these properties, the Elixir is a certain cure for Ringworm and Tetter, removes Freckles and Tan, and has been known to obliterate all traces of old scars.

We are so confident of the merits of this article that we offer it to the public on the condition that if, on a fair trial of one bottle no benefit is derived, we will refund the money.

For directions for use see labels on bottles.

DR. W. R. REVELS & EDWARD HARRIS,
Sole Proprietors.

☞ For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by H. H. LEE, Druggist, No. 16 Bates House Block, Illinois street, Sole Agent for Indiana. mar2 d2m

REYER & THOMS,

SUCCESSORS TO J. O. HERETH, NO. 109 EAST Washington street, (opposite the Court House,) manufacturers and dealers in Saddlery Hardware and Saddles, Harness, Whips and Collars.

☞ Repairing done good and cheap. feb8 d1y

GRIFFITH & COON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, (FRONT ROOM, second story,) No. 13 South Meridian street.
apr12 d3m

NOTICE.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing, and all kinds of Household Goods, at 155 East Washington street. Hotels and private residences called upon when desired. A card directed to Post Office Box 628 will be promptly attended to. J. & M. SOLOMON.
feb16 d3m

B. M. SPICER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 20 1-2 North Illinois Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
mar28 d4m

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF
REVENUE STAMPS
Constantly on Hand for Sale,
At the Regular Government Discount

ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE MAY BE SENT by Express or Mail, and Stamps returned in the same way, if desired. Address,

W. A. Bradshaw,
Assessor Sixth District Indiana,
No. 14 New & Talbott's Block,
feb28 d3m Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Agents in every county for a new religious work, containing popular Biographies of Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Reformers, and accounts of the Ruins of celebrated Ancient Eastern Cities. Also, for the ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF WASHINGTON By Rev. John T. Headley, and other new and popular works. For particulars, call at my office, No. [illegible] street east, or address, with stamp, H. C. JOHNSON, Drawer 536, Detroit, Mich. apr15 d1m

A CARD.
TO MERCHANT TAILORS
—AND ALL—
Manufacturers of Clothing.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING THE No. 1 GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machines, which we will guarantee superior to all other Sewing Machines for every variety of work. Agents wanted in every county in the State. TURNER & NEWMAN,
apr10 d30t S&M Indianapolis, State Agents.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is indispensable to the [illegible] of every traveler, as it at once [illegible] sickness [illegible] cure, and is a never-failing [illegible] languor from change of water and climate [illegible] do without it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient suffering like alcoholic Bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Will relieve distress from food, or positively [illegible] stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy, and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and General Debility and weakness of the whole system—try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, all certain as the sunshine, all earnestly, persistently urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say be not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation, which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO. Proprietors,
New Haven, Conn.

LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents,
23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
apr27 d&weowly

E. C. Atkins,
SAW MANUFACTURER
PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS
MILL, MULEY, CROSS-CUT
And DRAG SAWS.
Of the most Improved Patterns, including
TUTTLE'S PATENT AND SINGLE HOOK TOOTH

ALL KINDS OF SAWS RE-TOOTHED, GUMmed and Straightened, Set and Sharpened. Breakage at the owner's risk. Send for price list.

Sheffield Saw-Works, No. 155 South Illinois street, south of the Union Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.
aug24'64 d1y

WINDOW GLASS.

I have been duly appointed Sole Agent of
Alexander Abregast's
CROTON GLASS WORKS,
The Best Glass Manufactured,
CENTRAL INDIANA,

AND [illegible] L SELL GLASS AT PITTSBURG adding freight. Will keep constantly on hand [illegible] stock of all sizes. Will give Wholesale [illegible] a large discount. Odd sizes will be filled promptly by leaving orders—single or double strength. Particular attention given to orders.

A. Wallace.
mar17 d3m

ENTERPRISE MILLS

ATWOOD, RALSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers & Commission Merchants
CARPETINGS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.,
No. 619 Chestnut Street,
feb25 d3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

DRS THOMPSON & WOODBURN HAVE THIS day entered into partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

OFFICE—No. 20 North Illinois street, near Dr. Thompson's residence. apr18 d2w

FRESH FISH—ALL ALIVE.

PLATE & DEMNY KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand a fresh supply of all kinds of Fish, received daily on ice. Pearl street, near Pennsylvania street. Give us a call. apr10 1m

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CLOAKS & MANTILLAS,
—AT—
FORESTER & LENT'S,
27 North Pennsylvania Street,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

CLOTH AND SILK CLOAKS
IN THE CITY!
In New Styles and great variety.
—ALSO,—
CLOTHS, SILKS, CLOAK ORNAMENTS, &C.
mar20 d3m

A CARD.
Spool Cotton for Machine Sewing.

FROM THE FACT THAT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Spool Cotton is indispensable to the successful operation of any Sewing Machine, and there being many makers of Spool Sewing Cotton who do not hesitate to recommend their goods as being *especially adapted for Machine Sewing*, a trial proving its utter worthlessness for the purpose set forth, and to insure the use by those using our Machines, and of Machine Operators generally, of a good article, we would most confidently suggest a trial of

Clark's (Our New Thread) Six Cord Soft Finished Spool Cotton, Geo. A. Clark, Sole Agent.

Every number being Six Cord to No. 80, soft finished, of great strength, smoothness and elasticity. Having used and sold the above Thread for several years, we do not hesitate to pronounce it as being unexcelled.

For the convenience of our friends using Machines we would most respectfully suggest to Country Merchants their keeping a full line of this Thread. To guard against deception, see that the name of GEO. A. CLARK, SOLE AGENT, is on every Spool. It is put up in neat white boxes, containing twelve Spools each, and thus can be well and conveniently kept.

TURNER & DICKSON, Agents Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 84 West Washington street.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, No. 12 North Pennsylvania street.

J. W. SMITH,
Agent Florence Sewing Machine,
No. 27 North Pennsylvania street.
feb10 d3m-3pg

THE UNIVERSAL
Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer
Was pronounced superior to all others, at
The World's Fair, in London, 1862,
received the BRONZE MEDAL (highest premium) at the Great Fair of the
American Institute, in New York City, in 1863
It has also received the

FIRST PREMIUMS

at the following STATE FAIRS

NEW YORK	1862 .. [illegible]
VERMONT	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	1863 .. [illegible]
MICHIGAN	[illegible]
INDIANA	1863 .. [illegible]
ILLINOIS	1863 .. [illegible]
IOWA	1863 .. [illegible]
WISCONSIN	[illegible]
CONN. RIVER VALLEY FAIR	[illegible]
CHAMPLAIN VALLEY FAIR	[illegible]

and at the principal COUNTY and INSTITUTE FAIRS throughout the land.

Opinion of Orange Judd, Esq., Editor American Agriculturist.

It is, in reality, a *Clothes Saver! a Time Saver!* and *a Strength Saver!* We think the machine more than pays for itself every year, in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with COGS, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip, and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use!

☞ See also Premium List in that paper and advertisement in back numbers of the Agriculturist.

Prices for the best family sizes—WITH COGS—No. 2, $10. No. 1½, $12. On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. ☞ EVERY WRINGER WITH COGS IS WARRANTED.

Good canvassers can find profitable employment selling the U. C. W. For terms and Circulars address R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Left on trial—free of expense, by
R. A. CAMPBELL,
No. 48 East Washington street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

☞ Three good Agents wanted for this City and County. apr4 d3m

GOLD DOWN.
GOODS DITTO!
—AT—
PARKERS!

LADIES' HOSIERY,
All qualities—very cheap.

MENS' HOSIERY,
Every possible quality.

MENS' WHITE SHIRTS,
Best make—on hand and to order.

Mens' Brown Linen Shirts,
New styles coming.

Mens' Traveling Shirts,
Cut long—all new styles.

FANCY WHITE SHIRTS,
PAPER COLLARS,
Wholesale and Retail.

R. R. PARKER,
MENS' FURNISHER,
30 West Washington Street.
mar25

EUREKA!!
Boston Clothes Wringer.

THE BEST WRINGER IN THE MARKET, OR no charge for one [illegible].
TURNER & NEWMAN,
apr22 d1lljly1 Wholesale State Agents.

HUBBEL'S CELEBRATED
GOLDEN BITTERS
WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Debility, Intermittent Fever, Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Gout, Gravel, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Salt Rheum, Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

They Contain no Poisonous Drug.
PURELY VEGETABLE.

HUBBEL'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN BITTERS are composed of Gentian, Calamus Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Anise, Orange Peel, Calisaya Bark, Colombo, Bark of Sassafras Root, Sherry Wine, [illegible] Bark, Caraway Seed, Yellow Dock, Dandelion, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

BROWNING & SLOAN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 22 West Washington street, Wholesale Agents for Indianapolis, Indiana.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors,
apr21 d3m Hudson, N. Y.

WM. POWELL.
Grocer and Produce Dealer.

CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. HARVEST CITY FLOUR kept on hand and will be delivered in any part of the city. No. 250 West Washington street. feb17 d3m

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HUMPHREYS'
Homœopathic Specifics

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple,—Prompt,—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be made in using them, so harmless, as to be free from danger, and so efficient, as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.	Cures.	Cents
1,	**Fevers,** Congestion and Inflammations	[illegible]
2,	**Worms,** Worm fever, Worm colic, &c.	[illegible]
3,	**Crying** colic or Teething of Infants	[illegible]
4,	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults	[illegible]
5,	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	[illegible]
6,	**Cholera-Morbus,** Nausea, Vomiting	[illegible]
7,	**Coughs,** Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	[illegible]
8,	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	[illegible]
9,	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, or Vertigo	[illegible]
10,	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	[illegible]
11,	**Suppressed,** scanty or painful Periods	[illegible]
12,	**Leucorrhœa or Whites,** profuse Periods	[illegible]
13,	**Croup,** hoarse Cough, difficult Breathing	[illegible]
14,	**Salt-Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	[illegible]
15,	**Rheumatism,** and all Rheumatic Pains	[illegible]
16,	**Fever and Ague,** Chill Fever—old Agues	[illegible]
17,	**Piles,** internal, external, blind, bleeding	[illegible]
18,	**Opthalmy,** Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids	[illegible]
19,	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, or Influenza	[illegible]
20,	**Whooping-Cough,** spasmodic Coughs	[illegible]
21,	**Asthma,** oppressed, difficult Breathing	[illegible]
22,	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	[illegible]
23,	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	[illegible]
24,	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	[illegible]
25,	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions	[illegible]
26,	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding	[illegible]
27,	**Kidney Disease,** Gravel	[illegible]
28,	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** Involuntary Discharges	[illegible]
29,	**Sore Mouth,** or Canker	[illegible]
30,	**Urinary Incontinence,** wetting bed	[illegible]
31,	**Painful Periods,** even with Spasms	[illegible]
32,	**Sufferings** at change of life	[illegible]
33,	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	[illegible]
34,	**Diptheria,** ulcerated Sore Throat	[illegible]

FAMILY CASES.

Of 35 vials, morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
Of 20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
Of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00
Of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	1 25

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany Cases, 10 vials	$10 00
Single vials, with directions	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

HUMPHREYS'
Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by every Medicine Dealer, and by W. I. HASKIT & CO., Agents, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. apr8 d&wmod

EUREKA!
Superior to all Others.
GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.

IF WE CANNOT PROVE IT WE WILL GIVE you a $100 Machine.
TURNER & NEWMAN,
apr22 d1lljly1S&M Wholesale State Agents.

EUREKA!!!
GROVER & BAKER'S
No. 1 Tailors' Manufacturing
SEWING MACHINE.
A NEW STYLE.

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE MARKET, OR no charge. Prices as low as others sell Machines not half as good.
TURNER & NEWMAN,
Wholesale State Agents,
apr22 d30t S&M Indianapolis, Indiana.

CAUTION
To Dealers in Horse Hay Forks.

WE OWN THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO SELL the SICKLE SHAPED TINE HORSE HAY FORKS. We are now prepared to take orders for both the PALMER FORK and the BUNDELL FORK at Manufacturer's prices, freight added.
TURNER & NEWMAN,
apr22 d1lljly1S&M Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.
TWO FARMS,
IN
Rey Township, Morgan Co., Ind.

ONE OF 80 ACRES, 15 OF WHICH ARE IN cultivation, for $1,800, another of 40 acres, 40 acres of which are in cultivation, price $1,600. For further particulars address
GEORGE F. KEIPER, M. D.,
apr25 d10t Quincy, Owen Co., Ind.

PORTRAIT AND ADDRESS OF YOUR FUTURE COMPANION.—Miss [illegible], the wonderful Clairvoyant, has permanently located herself in Detroit, where she will be happy to attend promptly by *return* mail, to all correspondence. By sending twenty-five cents, with description such as color of your hair, eyes, complexion, age and height—she will remit, by the aid of her Horoscopican, an exact miniature of your future companion, and the date of the happy event. P. O. address sent, so that a correct postoffice may be opened on the receipt of fifty cents extra. Address
april1 d1m DRAWER 30, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.
15 Very Desirable Lots
ON BRADSHAW STREET,
Within 200 Feet of the Virginia Avenue Line of Cars.

These Lots will be sold at a very low price on long credit, the purchasers required to build on each Lot within a given time. For particulars apply at the office of the Citizens' Street Railway Company.
H. H. CATHERWOOD.
Indianapolis, April 21th, 1865. apr22 d1m

TO CARPENTERS,
Stair-Builders, Cabinet-Makers,
AND TO THE PUBLIC.

LOUIS KOLB, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB Turner, South street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stair Balusters and Newel Posts, and turns them to order. I will receive all kinds of orders in Turning in the Cabinet-Making line, Bedsteads, Table Legs, &c.

All work done promptly, neatly, and at reasonable prices.
apr18 d3m L. KOLB.

Western Union Commercial Agency.

W. D. HALL & CO., MANAGERS, 104 West Fourth street, Cincinnati. (Branch Offices at Chicago, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans).

Book-Keepers, Salesmen, Drug and Prescription Clerks, and others wanting situations in Commercial Houses, can receive employment by sending us their names (with reference) for registry. Fee—Ten Dollars. We are furnishing hundreds of young men with situations at salaries from $1,000 to $2,000 a year. Half the fees returned if suitable situations are not furnished inside of three months.

☞ We are also opening Branch Offices in Savannah, Wilmington, and other Southern Cities. Enclose fees, with two stamps, for return postage.
apr15 d1m

PROF. EDWARD BRUEL,
TEACHER OF PIANO.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER LESSON. New beginners taken as well as advanced pupils. Call at his residence, No. 140 North Tennessee street, or address Box 333, Indianapolis, Ind. mar20 d1m

SODA WATER!
CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Bottled
SODA WATER,

Are prepared to supply Saloons and Restaurants by leaving their orders at
285 East Washington street.

Saloons and Restaurants in the country will be promptly supplied by sending their orders as above.
apr13 d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM,
East Washington Street, Indianapolis.

MADAME M. A. ENGLISH .... Proprietress.

This Museum is a permanent institution of the city, has been fitted up at a great expense, and in the variety, extent and richness of its collections, which have never before been exhibited, is one [illegible], and must receive the highest commendations of all visitors. It is the

Best Place of Amusement in the City,

AND ITS COLLECTION OF

NATURAL CURIOSITIES

is unsurpassed, and in itself, one of the most celebrated exhibitions of the age, will be found a group of statuary of life size proportions, illustrative of the

Trial of Christ,

represented by twenty three figures, designed from a Painting taken from an Engraving found on a rock in the City of Vienna, on the River Rhone, in France, supposed to have been the work of Pontius Pilate himself who, shortly after the Crucifixion, was banished thither.

The Wax Statuary,
President Lincoln, Jeff Davis, and all the celebrated Generals of both Armies.

The Cosmoramic Views
Grand Collection of Monstrosities, Ancient Coins, &c., &c.

Open Day and Night.

☞ Admission, ... 30 cents.
apr5 d3m

CITY ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE to amend Section 1 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning the prevention of Fires," passed November 30th, 1864.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis,* That section 1st of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance concerning the prevention of Fires," passed November 30th, 1864, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis,* That no person shall erect, or cause to be erected, on any lot or part of lot in the City of Indianapolis, lying in the space in said city enclosed by the following named boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the corner of Market street and the Canal, thence east on Market street to Tennessee street, thence south on said street to Ohio street; thence east on said street to Alabama street, thence south on the west line of said street to a point one hundred and ninety five feet north of Washington street, thence east the same uniform distance from Washington street to Liberty street, thence north on Liberty street to Market street, thence east on Market street to Noble street, thence south on Noble street to a point four hundred and twenty feet south of Washington street, thence west at the same uniform distance from Washington street to Pennsylvania street, thence south on Pennsylvania street to South street, thence west on South street to Illinois street, thence north on Illinois street to Louisiana street, thence west on Louisiana street to Tennessee street; thence north on Tennessee street to Maryland street, thence west on the north line of Maryland street to the Canal; thence north on the east line of said Canal to a point one hundred and ninety-five feet south of Washington street, thence west at the same uniform distance from Washington street to West street, thence north on West street to a point one hundred and ninety-five feet north of Washington street, thence east at the same uniform distance from said street to the Canal, thence north to the place of beginning, any building, or addition to any building before erected, unless the outer walls thereof be composed of brick or stone, with mortar; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be fined therefor in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and for each and every day's continuance of such violation, after the first conviction, the offender may be fined by the Mayor not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided, however,* This section shall not apply to privies less than ten feet in height. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, whenever any such building or addition to any building has been erected in violation of the above prohibition, to report the same to the Mayor, showing the description and situation of the building or addition, and the time it was erected, and the Mayor shall thereupon issue his warrant to the Marshal to tear down or remove such building or addition so erected in violation of this section.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication for two consecutive weeks in the Indianapolis Daily Journal.

Ordained and established this third day of April, 1865.

JOHN CAVEN, Mayor.

Attest:
CHAS. G. BUTTERFIELD, City Clerk.
apr25 d2w

BOULDERS WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR Boulders delivered at the corner of Alabama and Washington streets, by
apr25 d1w J. KRUGER & CO.

WM. R. COX & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
And a General Assortment of
Painters' Materials.

BEING OLD AND EXPERIENCED HOUSE AND Sign Painters, we are prepared to furnish full directions as to the mixing and applying of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be applied. No. 173 Race street, between 4th and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. april9 d25t

ELECTION NOTICE.

INDIANAPOLIS AND MADISON RAILROAD CO.,
MADISON, IND., April 21st, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Madison, on the 4th Wednesday (24th) of May next.

The poll will be open at 10 o'clock a. m., and closed at 1 p. m. By order, &c.
apr22 d&tmay24 THOS. POLLOCK, Sec.

FOR SALE,
A General Variety Store,

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL STANDS IN THIS city, with from $6,000 to $7,000 stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Notions, and doing a cash business of $2,000 per month. Will take a good farm, or city property worth $4,000 to $5,000, in part pay. For particulars, inquire of
TODD & HORNADAY,
apr25 d1w 21½ East Washington street.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865, this Company will not receive for Fares anything but National Currency, except at the discount charged by our City Bankers.
H. H. CATHERWOOD,
President Citizens' Street Railway Company.
Indianapolis, April 20, 1865. apr21 d10t

FOR SALE.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FOR A SHORT TIME, a good Farm of 80 acres, five miles from Pendleton, one and a half miles from Fishersburg, Madison county, 60 acres under cultivation, balance in timber. For particulars apply at F. RUBINIUS'S, No. 233 West Washington street, two doors west of the Canal, Indianapolis, Ind. apr19 d1m

EZRA SMITH. JAMES SMITH.

EZRA SMITH & CO.'S
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY,
PLANING MILL
—AND—
LUMBER YARD,
Is on Sixth street, one Square south of Main,
RICHMOND, IND.
apl5 d1m

CASE & LYNCH,

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES FOR a short time in Indianapolis, at 147 Indiana Avenue, with one of Bailey's Patent Improved Renovators, by which Feathers are cleansed of all Moths, Filth and Unhealthy Impurities, increasing their bulk from one fourth to one half, also, giving them all the qualities of good new Feathers. Price $7 50 per Bed.

Beds will be taken and delivered free of charge to customers. Address Box 493, Indianapolis, also, orders left at C. Hasson's Grocery, 329 Illinois street, [illegible], 199 Virginia Avenue, H. B. Langenberg & Co., 330 South Meridian street, John R. [illegible], 233 East Washington street, will be promptly attended to. REFERENCES—Major Will Cumback, B. C. Shaw, of the firm of Drew & Shaw; William Williams, City Police.

Cash paid for old and new feathers. mar1 d3m

NEW FIRM.
DORSEY & LAYMAN,
(Successors to A. D. Wood,)

34 East Washington street, three doors east of Odd Fellows Hall, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public that we are making large accessions to our stock, and will keep a full assortment of goods in our line. We especially invite Builders and Mechanics to see us.

We will take pleasure in corresponding with parties at a distance designing to build, or purchase goods. We will give especial attention to orders.

Country Merchants will find bargains with us. We are buying goods at panic prices, and will sell low.

We are General Agents for the **Buckeye Reaper and Mower** in Central Indiana. It is the best Machine in or out of America. It took the first premium at the State Fair of 1863 as the best combined Machine and as best Mower, and in 1864 as the best Self-Raking Reaper. We challenge the world to beat it.

We sell the unexcelled Sweepstakes Threshing Machine, the Lee's Patent Grain Drill, Sorgo and Cider Mills, Evaporators, Horse Hay Rakes, &c.
april d1m